REGISTERED No. 1—1876.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,407.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1876.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	35
Quarterly	18	Quarterly	26
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy.............. 4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes, will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers and Cargo every week.

The S. S. RAJPOOTANA, 2,030 Tons, 221 H. P., Commander H. Mobby, will be despatched on SATURDAY the 22nd January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Jan.
Leaves BOMBAY	22	Leaves Tuticorin	30
,, Rutnagherry	23	,, Colombo	31
,, Vingorla	23	,, Negapatam Feb.	3
,, Goa	23	,, Pondicherry	4
,, Carwar	24	,, Madras	6
,, Mangalore	25	,, Masulipatam	7
,, Cannanore	26	,, Coconada	8
,, Tellicherry	26	,, Vizagapatam	9
,, Calicut	27	,, Bimlipatam	9
,, Beypore	27	,, Gopalpore	10
,, Cochin	28	,, False Point	11
,, Alleppey	28	Arrives CALCUTTA	13

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P. M.

	Jan.		Feb.
Leaves BOMBAY	21	Leaves BUSREH	9
,, Kurrachee	25	,, Mahomerah	9
,, Guader	27	,, Fao	9
,, Jask	29	,, Bushire	11
,, Bunder Abbas	30	,, Baharen	12
,, Linga Feb.	1	,, Linga	16
,, Bushire	3	,, Bunder Abbas	18
,, Fao	5	,, Muscat	20
,, Mahomerah	5	,, Kurrachee	25
Arrive BUSREH	6	Arrives BOMBAY	28

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE CALLING AT KATTYAWAR COAST PORTS.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Fair Season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every MONDAY at 2 P.M.

The S. S. COCONADA, 861 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Morris, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 21st January 1876, at 4 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 511 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avern, will be despatched on MONDAY next, the 24th January 1876, at 2 P.M., calling at Verawul, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie.

N B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class. (Including Wines.)	3rd Class. (Without food.)
Aden	£22	£15	£4
Suez	36	22	8
Port Said	38	24	9
Messina	50	34	14
Naples	50	34	14
Leghorn	50	34	14
Genoa	50	34	14
Marseilles	52	35	14 10

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

BATAVIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st February 1876.
INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 15th February 1876.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st March, 1876
AUSTRALIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 15th March 1876

From the 1st January 1876 Steamers will leave Genoa on the 10th and 24th, and Bombay on the 1st and 15th of every month, until further notice.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street.

Bombay, 8th December 1875.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

TO SAIL POSITIVELY 26TH JANUARY.

THE powerful Steamer TRINACRIA, 2,107 Tons, 424 H. P., Captain Robert Hutcheson, will sail from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ, PORT SAID and GIBRALTAR, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th January, positively.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, to PORT SAID, SUEZ, and BOMBAY, and from BOMBAY to SUEZ, PORT SAID, GIBRALTAR and LIVERPOOL:—

	Tons	H.P.	From Glasgow.	From Liverpool.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2107	424	4th Dec.	11th Dec.	26th Jan.
EUROPA	2277	424	1st Jan.	8th Jan.	23rd Feb.
UTOPIA	2731	678	22nd Jan.	29th Jan.	11th March.

And regularly thereafter, further sailings being arranged according to the requirements of the trade.

All the Steamers of this Line carry a SURGEON and a STEWARDESS, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic Service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	,, 300	,, 200

A reduction of 15 per cent. will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th December 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:—

Vessels.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	Jan. 1876.
ZAMBESI	A. Symons	2422	400	24th—Suez, &c.
DECCAN	J. D. Gaby	3429	550	31st—Southampton.
				Feb.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	7th—Suez, &c.
NIZAM	A. E. Barlow	2725	450	14th—Southampton.
KASHGAR	E. J. Baker	2621	450	21st—Suez, &c.
PESHAWAR	C. A. White	3781	600	28th—Southampton,
				March.
MONGOLIA	A. Coleman	2833	530	6th—Suez, &c.
HYDASPES	D. Renoldson	2984	450	13th—Southampton.
TRAVANCORE	W. B. Andrews	1900	400	20th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate Steamers passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 14th January 1876.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On TUESDAY, the 25th Jan. 1876, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, Capt. E. M. Gillson, 2,723 Tons, and 450 H. P. will be despatched as above carrying H. M.'s Mails and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on SATURDAY, the 22nd January 1876.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 11th January 1876.

EXTRA STEAMER TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd Jan., at noon, from Mazagon.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steam-ship AVOCA, 1,482 Tons, and 250 H. P., Captain J. H. Torbock, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

3, Rampart Row, 14th Jan. 1876.

LONDON VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 20TH JANUARY.

THE well-known and favorite S. S. TIMOR, 2,209 Tons, J. Brown, Commander, has excellent accommodation in a Saloon built on deck for First-class Passengers only. She carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

To Suez	Rs. 300
To Malta	,, 400
To London	,, 500

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 7th January 1876.

"WILSON" LANE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

TO LEAVE ABOUT 12TH FEBRUARY.

THE Steam-ship RINALDO, 1,840 Tons.

The accommodation of this Steamer not being equal to that of the larger vessels of Messrs. Wilson's Fleet, the passage money to LIVERPOOL is reduced to........................Rs. 400

(Exclusive of Wines and Spirits.)

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th January 1876.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE First-class Steamer CALIPSO, of 2,000 Tons, 200 H. P., will be despatched for Trieste on or about the 10th February 1876.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

	Cabin.	Deck.
To Trieste	£40 0	£18 0
To Port Said	£30 0	£13 2
To Suez	£28 0	£12 5

Children under 3 years of age, Free: above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

28, Bombay Green, 12th January 1876.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S.S. TRINACRIA, arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No CLAIMS for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY will be admitted under any circumstances unless passed by the Captain before departure of the Vessel.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents s.s. Trinacria.

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

SALE BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 4 P. M. Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Jamsetjee Bhicajee Mistry, the assignee of the Mortgage and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Byramjee Cawasjee Mithoojee, and Jehangirjee Cawasjee Mithoojee in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage—dated the 14th day of December 1869, and made between the said Byramjee Cawasjee Mithoojee and Jehangerjee Cawasjee Mithoojee of the one part and Bai Dinbai widow of Cawasjee Dajeebhoy Doctor of the other part.

All that piece of Government ground admeasuring 269 4/9 square yards or thereabouts & is registered under No. 2349 together with the dwelling house standing thereon assessed under No. 47, situate on the east side of 2nd Duncan Road street in New Town without the Fort of Bombay and bounded on the East by a passage and the ground of Luckumchund on the West by the public passage on the South by a passage and the house of Cummoo Yacoob and on North by a passage and the house of Cummoo Yacoob.

For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF SHARES in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Company, Frere Land and Pier Company and Mazagon Land Company

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P. M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the SHARE Bazaar:—

By order of Mr. Venaykhyraj and on account and at the risk of Tribhowan Annundjee.

15 shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Co.
15 do. in the Frere Land and Pier Co.
12 do. in the Mazagon Land Co.

By order of Mr. Peroo Mahomed and on account and at the risk of Tribhowan Annundjee.

13 shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Co.

By order of Mr. Cooverjee Liladhur and on account and at the risk of Tribhowan Annundjee.

37 shares in the Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Co.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1876.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER, NO. 3, MEADOW STREET, opposite to the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION AT THE ROOM OF THE UNDERSIGNED—

The property of a gentleman leaving Bombay.

A second-hand self driving phaeton with a pair of handsome grey and black galloway with a set of nearly new brass mounted harness to be seen from 11 A. M., to 4 P. M.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first rate tongou with moveable top, lamps, pole, shafts, steel bar and a set of harness in excellent order.

A second-hand four seated open carriage.

The property of a gentleman.

A nearly new light English built Park Phaeton with lamp, pole and shaft by E. Kesterton.

A small handsome hansom cab, with couchback in the front, can be converted into a self-driving cab, the coachbox being thrown behind. Expressly made for up-country use.

Just Landed.

A very handsome new English built miniature landau painted dark green, lining to match, by J. W. Bettyes, Dalston.

Also,

A new miniature landau, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps, poles and shaft.

Two very handsome English built broughams, by E. Kesterton and Davis.

One handsome nearly new English built waggonette.

One four seated phaeton.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 18th January 1876.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

AUCTION SALE of extensive land with an upper storied large Bungalow thereon at Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction (unless previously sold by private contract) on the premises by order of the Trustees of Messrs. Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama & Co., the following valuable landed property, viz.—

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house or bungalow standing thereon, situate at Nepean Sea Road, on Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay, on the west side of the said Nepean Sea Road in the registration subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 128, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 572, and containing by admeasurement about 17,237 8/9 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded on the east by a public road known as Nepean Sea Road, on the west by the property belonging to the Estate of the late Honorable Narrayen Wassoodewjee, on the north by the property belonging to the estate of Goculdass Tejpall, Esq., and on the south by the property of Kulliandass Kirparam, Esq.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply at the office of the Trustees, at No. 52, Victoria buildings, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1876.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their Usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, twist, &c., &c.

An invoice of Swallow and Ariell's Melbourne Biscuits in tins of 1½ to 7 lbs.
35 cases of Dr. Townsend's Genuine Extracts of Sarsaparilla.
An invoice of American 8 day Clocks.
5 cases of Tea.
2 bales Grey Shirtings.
2 cases colored Muslins.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE GOODS IN THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. RALLI BROTHERS, RAMPART ROW, FORT.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to hold an Auction Sale THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 P.M., in the Godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, in Rampart Row, of a quantity of different kinds of grey and white piece goods, prints, grey and white dhooties, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF MATERIALS OF A SHED, EMPTY WOODEN PACKING CASES, EMPTY CASKS OF CEMENT, STONE AND RUBBLES OF OLD WALL, &c., &c.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW WEDNESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., at Colaba, in Nicol Press and Manufactory Company, Limited, the materials of a spirit shed, empty wooden packing cases, empty casks of cement, stones and rubbles of old wall, &c., &c.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN.

A beautifully situated house called "Garbut Hall," near Garbut point, lately renovated and furnished. For particulars apply to

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1876.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable House and Land, situate on the best part of Malabar Hill, commanding magnificent view of the Island and Harbour.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, at 4 P.M., on the premises, by order of the Executors of the Estate and Effects of the late Reverend John Wilson, D. D.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold ground, (renewable in property) with bungalow and out-houses thereon, being situate, lying and being at Malabar Hill, in the registration sub-district of Bhooleshwer, in the Island of Bombay, under Collector No 32, containing by admeasurement 104 burgas, be the same a little more or less, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the property of Sorabjee Cursetjee Tootee, on or towards the west by the Nepean Road, on or towards the north by the property of Ramlall Thakorsidass and others, and on or towards the south by the property of the late Ramjee Myajee.

AUCTION SALE of valuable handsome carved blackwood French polished household furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glass ware, &c, at No. 18, Marine Lines.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c, the property of Lieutenant Colonel Bannerman, proceeding to Europe. The same comprises, rich thin stem glassware, handsome dinner, breakfast, and dessert services best plated ware such as hotwater curry dishes, cruet, pickle and egg frames, waiter, ice pitcher, a set of spoons and forks, dessert and fish knives and forks in cases, table and chamber candlesticks, cutlery, &c., handsome French polished furniture, such as a set of dining table in three pieces with round ends, side board, dining room chairs, whatnots, teapoys, screens, circular, pier and card tables, easy and drawing room chairs, centre ottomans, rich Brussel's carpets, chiffonier, hatstand, veranda chairs, handsome English brass bedstead, campcots, reclining sofas, French polished clothes presses, wardrobes, chest of drawers and handsome mahogany cheval and dressing glass, light bed room chairs, dressing and washing tables, clothes baskets, dispense articles, cooking utensils, &c., &c.

At 2 P. M.

An Aden Milch cow 7 months in calf. A set of new English brass mounted double harness. A child's perambulator, &c.

Catalogues are published and the property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a four seated open carriage with grey horse and harness, a mahogany square piano, &c., at Breach Candy.

On TUESDAY the 25th instant, at 1 P.M, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainware, &c., the property of E. Hardford, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 18th January 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer GOOD HOPE are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the Vessel, and REQUESTED to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be PAID after the DEPARTURE of the Steamer unless it be PREVIOUSLY PASSED by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 17th January 1876.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the MEMBERS of the BOMBAY GYMKHANA will take place on WEDNESDAY, February 14th.

NOTICES of MOTIONS must be sent in on or before the 1st proximo. They will be posted in the Cricket Tent.

N. OLIVER,
C. YOUNG,
Honorary Secretaries.

TO BE LET, Furnished, for one year certain, from 1st April next, the Commodious Bungalow, "LAND'S END," Malabar Hill, containing Four Bed Rooms, Four Bath Rooms, and 3 Dressing Rooms, and Spacious Drawing and Dining Rooms, with large Compound well laid out, and capital Stabling and Offices. The House is one of the coolest in Bombay and entirely open to the Sea breeze. For Rent and particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

28, Medows Street.

THE DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company, will be held at No. 27, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 22nd day of February 1876, at 3 P.M., to receive the FINAL ACCOUNT of the LIQUIDATION and to CONFIRM the ACTS of the LIQUIDATOR and DISSOLVE the Company.

MUNCHERSHA BAJONJEE,
Liquidator.

Bombay, 15th January 1876.

NOTICE is hereby given that MEMON HAJEE NOOR MAHOMED has contracted to SELL to PREMJEE RAGHOWJEE, All that piece or parcel of LAND, with a Dwelling House standing thereon, situate in Bapoo Khote Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and assessed under No. 33, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 958, and containing by admeasurement (133 3/9) square yards, be the same little, more or less, together with a golly of two feet in width belonging to the same and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Bapoo Khote Street, on or towards the West by the house of Premjee Damodhur, on or towards the North by the house of Moorarjee Mucconjee, and on or towards the South by the house of Khoda Pragjee. Any person claiming any right, title, or interest in or to the aforesaid property, or any portion thereof, either by way of Mortgage, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known to Messieurs JEFFERSON and PAYNE, Solicitors for the purchaser, at their Office, No. 6, Apollo Street, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims—Dated this 17th day of January 1876.

JEFFERSON & PAYNE,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

MR. LOCKE GRAY begs to announce that he will give a VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT at the TOWN HALL, on WEDNESDAY next, the 19th instant, at 5-3 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

Pianoforte Solo	"Allegro" Op. 24	Weber.
Glee	"Ye Shepherds tell me"	Mazzinghi.
Song	"The Blacksmith's Son"	Watton.
Trio	"Lightly Tread"	J. Scotland.
Song	"One Morning, oh so early"	A. S. Gatty.
Fantasia (Pianoforte)	"Martha"	Sydney Smith.
Song	"The Message"	J. Blumenthal.
Glee	"Hark the Curfew's Solemn Sound	Attwood.
Pianoforte Solo, Adagio and Rondo	"Finale" Op. 24	Weber.

Admission by payment at the doors of the Hall—ONE RUPEE

NEW SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.

BOMBAY BRANCH OFFICES,
4, HORNBY ROW.

This Company makes no charge for medical examination. The charge that used to be made for Assurances under Rs. 5,000 has been abolished. The Company now pays the fee ON ALL ASSURANCES, so that intending Assurers have only to pay the premium.

The New System of Reserving and Investing for Policy-Holders in Government Securities the entire nett Premiums.

THE ONLY EQUITABLE SYSTEM OF LIFE ASSURANCE.

QUARTERLY PREMIUMS FOR A LIMITED TERM OF 30 YEARS.

An European between the ages of 20 and 45, by setting aside small sums ranging from Rs. 2-1-10 to Rs. 3-10 8 monthly, will be able to pay a quarterly premium sufficient to secure for his family at his death ONE THOUSAND RUPEES.

Should the assured live to pay up all his Premiums (120), he will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has no more to pay, and that this ONE THOUSAND RUPEES is secured to his heirs, executors, or assigns, free from all costs and of any deduction whatever.

The Policies of this Company cover the risk of travelling anywhere, by any mode of conveyance, and of residence in any part of the world.

Trustees of Bombay Life Fund
OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY FOR THE TIME BEING.
Bankers:
AGRA BANK (Limited).
Solicitors:
Messrs. HEARN, CLEVELAND, AND LEE-WARNER.
Medical Referee:
SIDNEY SMITH, Esq., M.D.

PROSPECTUSES, AND ALL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMPANY, MAY BE HAD ON APPLICATION TO

J. SCOTT,
Agent for Bombay, 4, Hornby Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE, an English built DOGCART, light, well balanced, and in good order, suitable for an Arab. Apply SCOTT & Co., Girgaum.

FOR SALE, a handsome PHAETON, nearly new; and a Grey Arab HORSE. Rs. 750. Address "M.," care of *English Mail* Office.

FOR SALE, a Semigrand PIANO by Collard and Collard, guaranteed by the makers to be in perfect order and condition. Apply to Mr. Molecky, 103, Malabar Hill.

A MARRIED MAN is OPEN to an engagement as MANAGER to an Hotel or Overseer on Works or any capacity where trust is required. Address, "C. H.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

NOTICES.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANTS

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAMS AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

AND ALSO FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL DECORATIONS.

GRIFFITH'S PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS, THE SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, Fenwick St., Liverpool, G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. BORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London W, and sold all over the World by most Chemists, and Medicine Endors, at 1s. 6d., 2s. 9d. 4s 6d. and

THE AMERICAN (WALTHAM) WATCH COMPANY possess the only Factory in the world where a *complete watch* is made *under one roof;* and having already sold over 850,000 of their celebrated Watches, are now endeavouring to meet the increasing demand, by producing them, through the aid of their extensive plant of machinery, at the rate of 100,000 a year! They are thus enabled to maintain, at all times, an ample selection of Gold and Silver Lever Watches at their London Depôt, WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, E.C., where amongst those specially suited to the English market, will be found.

THE "RAILWAY WATCH," so called for its proverbial *accuracy as a time-keeper,* and adaptability to the requirements of travellers, and those actively employed.

THE "ARTISAN'S WATCH," manufactured expressly to suit the requirements of the working man, so constructed as to be free from the ordinary liabilities to injury by accident, and, from its simple mechanism, repaired—if ever necessary—at a trifling cost.

THE "EQUSTRIAN'S WATCH," constructed to avert the mechanical derangement so frequently produced in watches by the jolting and oscillation inseparable from "a seat in the saddle."

FOR ACCURACY OF PERFORMANCE, each and all of the above will be found to equal the most costly Watch manufactured upon the old principle still adopted by the English makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
GENERAL AGENTS, &c.,
WALTHAM BUILDINGS, HOLBORN CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

ROYAL SCHOOL FOR DAUGHTERS OF OFFICERS OF THE ARMY.

Patron.
HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN.
President.
Field Marshal His Royal Highness, the DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE, K. G., &c. &c. &c.
Trustees.
The Right Hon. LORD LAWRENCE, G. C. B., G. C. S. I
Lieut-General Sir A J LAWRENCE, K. C. B.
Lieut-Col E BUCKLE, R .E.
Chairman.—Lieut. General Sir A. J. LAWRENCE, K. C. B

Abstract of General Rules.

1.—The Daughters of all Officers in Her Majesty's Army, inclusive of the Royal Marines, on full or half-pay, or who may have died in the service are eligible.

2.—The ages for admission are from Eleven to Fifteen.

3.—Elections take place in June and December.

4.—Pupils elected by votes of Subscribers, pay only £12 per annum.

5.—Pupils elected by the Committee pay £70 per annum at the Lover School, and £80 per annum when transferred to the Upper School and no extras.

6.—Each Donation of £5-5-0, or Rupees 52-8, entitles to one Life Vote.

7.—Each Annual Subscription of 10-6, or Rupees 5-4, entitles to one vote at all elections during the current year.

8.—The Religious Education is in accordance with the doctrines of the Church of England.

9.—Any further information may be obtained of the Secretary 22, Cockspur Street, London.

By Order,
G. W. FORSTER. Secretary.

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION, ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of Sportsmen is invited to the following ammunition of the best quality, now in general use throughout England, India, and the Colonies.

JOYCE'S TREBLE WATERPROOF CENTRAL-FIRE PERCUSSION CAPS.

Chemically-prepared Cloth and Felt Gun Wadding.

JOYCE'S GAS-TIGHT CARTRIDGES.

For Pin-fire and Central-fire Breech loading Guns, Wire-Cartridges for killing Game at long distances.

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF SPORTING AMMUNITION.

Sold by all Gun-makers and Dealers in Gunpowder.

FREDERICK JOYCE & Co.,
PATENTEES AND MANUFACTURERS,
57, Upper Thames Street, London.

MACFARLANE'S CASTINGS, ARCHITECTURAL, SANITARY AND ARTISTIC, For Architects, Civil and Mechanical Engineers, Contractors, Builders, Joiners, Plumbers, &c.—Railings; Balconies; Verandahs; Conservatories; Shop and Warehouse Fronts; Arcades; Winter Gardens; Covered Ways; Saloons; Semi-enclosed Airing Rooms, Smoking Divans, &c.; Waiting Rooms, Clock and Water Towers; Pavilions; Bandstands; Arbours; &c. Plain and Ornamental Castings of every description for Mansions, Halls, Schools, Barracks, Factories, Markets, Railway Stations, Bridges, Esplanades, Parks, Gardens, &c.

FOR HOME AND EXPORT.

Illustrated Catalogue with Price Lists and Estimates for specially Designs on application.

WALTER MACFARLANE & Co., SARACEN FOUNDRY,

Possilpark, Glasgow: and 84 Upper Thames St., London (All Orders to be accompanied by a Remittance, or Reference to a Firm in England.)

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement a Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence of Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

IS THE ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED BY THE FACULTY AS A WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION OF BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY (in accordance with the instructions given), the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommended your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla,* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* cured me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent Street, London
Sold in quarter, half, and pint bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond)

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.
AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.
WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.
STOMACHIC DINNER PILLS.
PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London
Agents:—Treacher & Co.; Kemp & Co.; Rogers & Co.; Bolton & Co., Bombay; and all respectable Firms in India.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

REVISED LIST OCTOBER 1875.

	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
SHERRIES.		
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice	Rs. 37 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	33 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	33 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character	Rs 33 0	18 0
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour	28 0	15 8
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity	19 0	...
CHAMPAGNES.		
TREACHER & Co.'s Finest Creaming	Rs. 44 0	24 0
Do. do. half pints	...	13 0
PERRIER JOUET AND Co.'s Finest Dry	44 0	24 0
F. GIESLER & Co.'s "for India" brand	45 0	24 0
DRY SILLERY	38 0	20 0
FINE SPARKLING	32 0	..
SUPERIOR SPARKLING SAUMUR	27 0	15 0
SPARKLING SAUMUR	24 0	...
CLARETS.		
BORDEAUX { Excellent Cup or	Rs. 9 8	...
PETIT MEDOC { Breakfast Wines	12 0	7 0
MEDOC, Superior	15 0	9 0
CHATEAU LAGRANGE (Good Dinner Wine)	20 0	11 0
CHATEAU LAROSE { Superior After	25 0	14 0
CHATEAU MARGAUX { Dinner Wines	30 0	16 0
BURGUNDIES.		
CHAMBERTIN	Rs. 28 0	15 0
POMMARD	24 0	13 0
MACON	22 0	12 0
BEAUNE	18 0	10 0
CHABLIS	16 0	...
RICH SPARKLING BURGUNDY, Red or White	38 0	21 0
HOCKS.		
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	Rs. 34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING EHRENBREITSTEIN.	42 0	23 0
JOHANNISBERG (STILL)	41 0	23 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH ,,	37 0	19 8
NIERSTEIN ,,	26 0	14 0
HOCHHEIM ,,	25 0	13 8
STEINWEIN (Glass Jugs) ,,	23 8	...
LAUBENHEIM ,,	17 0	9 8

	Cash Prices Per Dozen.	
MOSELLES.		
FINE SPARKLING	Rs. 32 0	...
SUPERIOR SPARKLING	34 0	19 0
FINEST SPARKLING NONPAREIL	40 0	22 0
SCHARZBERG (STILL)	33 0	17 8
SUPERIOR MOSELLE ,,	28 0	15 0
MUSCATEL MOSELLE ,,	..	13 8
WINNINGEN ,,	21 0	...
SAUTERNES.		
HAUT SAUTERNES, very rich and fine	Rs. 30 0	...
SAUTERNES, delicate flavour	22 0	...
BARSAC, light Table Wine	18 0	...
SPIRITS.		
COGNAC, Fine Old Pale, a choice matured Spirit	Rs. 29 0	...
COGNAC, Old Pale	26 0	...
COGNAC, Pale	22 0	...
GIN, London Old Tom	18 0	...
HOLLANDS GENEVA, per case of 15 large flasks	27 0	...
RUM, Finest Old Jamaica	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Irish	22 0	...
WHISKEY, Scotch	20 0	...
HENNESSY'S BRANDY	26 0	...
MOUNIE'S Vine Leaf do.	26 0	...
MARTELL'S do.	26 0	...
EXSHAW'S No. 1 do.	35 0	...
Do. No. 2 do.	22 0	...
LIQUEURS AND BITTERS.		
CURACAO, Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 46 0	24 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA, (the finest)	45 0	24 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	33 0	17 8
CHARTREUSE from the Monastery } Green	84 0	43 0
} Yellow	66 0	36 0
GOLD WATER, Dantzig Brandy	40 0	...
CREME DE NOYEAU	41 0	21 8
CREME DE CITRONELLE	38 0	...
CREME DE ROSE	38 0	20 8
CREME DE VANILLE	38 0	20 8
ANISETTE	38 0	...
ABSINTHE SWISS	50 0	...
VERMOUTH	15 0	...
MILK PUNCH	...	20 8
FREEMASONS' LIQUEUR	...	20 8
GINGER WINE	17 0	...
ORANGE WINE	...	...
ORANGE BITTERS	18 0	10 0
ANGOSTURA BITTERS	46 0	21 0
POMALO AND ORANGE BITTERS CONCENTRATED, T. & Co.'s BRANDY BITTERS WINE BITTERS	} ½ Pints. ...	12 0

A variety of other Liqueurs in Stock.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS TO MESSES, CLUBS, AND TRADERS.

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

WANTED, ACTIVE and INFLUENTIAL EUROPEAN and NATIVE AGENTS, in unrepresented districts, for the MOST ECONOMICAL and EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY in INDIA. LIBERAL REMUNERATION increasing with the Business done. Rates from 19 to 103 per cent LOWER than those of any other Company. Subscriptions for Pensions according to New Plan, 27 per cent. LOWER than the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund, Calcutta. NEW BUSINESS Increasing at the rate of 150 per cent. per annum.

Prospectuses, and Forms of Proposal, may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S CELEBRATED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES,
WORKED BY HAND OR FOOT.

AGENCY IN POONA: A. D. EZEKIEL,
THE POONA IRON AND BRASS FOUNDRY.
BRANCH DEPOTS IN INDIA:—
BOMBAY: 6, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
CALCUTTA: 2, CHOWRINGHEE ROAD, OPPOSITE DHURUMTOLLAH TANK.
LETTERS TO BE ADDRESSED TO THE ABOVE BRANCH DEPOTS.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, &c.

MRS. LAKE has the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a choice and fashionable consignment of Millinery, &c. for the SEASON, consisting of "Bonnets and Hats," trimmed and untrimmed; "Dresses" in all the new materials, Silks, Satins, Velvets, "Ribbons," "Feathers," "Flowers," &c.

Superior Kid Gloves for Gentlemen—White, Black and Colored, also "Black and White Scarves and Dress Neckties."

Superior Kid Gloves for Ladies—1, 2, 3 and 4 Buttons.

"WEDDING AND MOURNING ORDERS RECEIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION."

UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
NO. 7 CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT.

FOR SALE.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 25 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE.

THE PROPERTY of THE HON. A. R. SCOBLE.

A CEE SPRING BAROUCHE (by Laurie and Marner) and pair of GREY AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A DOUBLE SEATED BROUGHAM (by Kesterton) and powerful BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE.

For terms apply to the Owner, Breach Candy.

For Sale at this Office,

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" SHEET ALMANACK.
PRICE—TWO ANNAS EACH.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

THE PATENT

VERMIN ASPHYXIATOR, DISINFECTOR, VAPORIZOR, AND UNIVERSAL FUMIGATOR.

FOR DESTROYING	*FOR DISINFECTING*
RATS, SNAKES, REPTILES, INSECTS, &c., &c., &c.	HOSPITALS, VESSELS, DRAINS, ROOMS, BEDDING CLOTHES.

For PREVENTING CATTLE PLAGUE, PLEURO-PNEUMONIA, FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASES, &c.

For VAPORIZING—CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS.

For FUMIGATING—VINES AND GREENHOUSE PLANTS, &c.

PRICE—Rs. 40.

Manufacturers:
JOHN WATTS & Co., 6, Broad Weir, Bristol.

AGENT IN BOMBAY:
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

A pamphlet giving a full description of the Machine can be had on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SIX OF THESE USEFUL MACHINES HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA FOR USE IN CALCUTTA.

HOTELS.

MALABAR FAMILY HOTEL,
BREACH CANDY, MALABAR HILL,
BOMBAY.

THIS HOTEL is located in the finest, coolest, most healthy and fashionable part of Bombay "It is close to the sea," and surrounded by Gardens and beautiful Scenery.

The Rooms are very large, and fitted up with every home comfort.

Testimonials, with view of Hotel, forwarded on application.

The distance is within half an hour's drive of the Fort, and fifteen minutes from the G. I. P. and B. B. & C. I. Railways.

Terms—Moderate.

W. B. SARGENT,
Proprietor.

FOR SALE, at the BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING For Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8; 25 Copies Rs. 1-4; and for single Copy, One Anna.

CAUTION
TO
BUYERS
AND
CONSUMERS
OF
OIL.

The extensive reputation of our oil having led others to imitate our brand and copy the general style of our packages in branding and packing inferior goods, we would caution the purchasers and consumers of oil against such imitations, and recommend them to be sure and see that the words

"DEVOE'S BRILLIANT"

are stencilled on the cases and stamped on the high *Screw Tops.* None are genuine without our stamp on the screw top.

The Devoe Manufacturing Company,
127, Pearl and 80 Beaver Streets,
NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 17th to FRIDAY, the 21st instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,

M. BALFOUR,
Secretary and Treasurer.

12th January, 1876.

AUCTION SALE OF BOILERS AT THE MANOCKJEE PETIT SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY'S MILL, TARDEO.

NOTICE is hereby given that on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 P.M., will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the premises of the Mill, Tardeo, TWO WROUGHT IRON LANCASHIRE BOILERS of Hicks, Hargreaves and Company, 60 H.P. each, and used only for about 12 months, 31 feet in length and 7 in Diameter, complete with Mountings. Also,

FOUR SIMILAR BOILERS, but old and without Mountings. These Boilers can be seen at the premises any time during the day.

Conditions and terms of sale can also be seen at the premises on the day of sale.

C. & F. DINSHAWJEE, Agents.
Manockjee Petit Spinning and Weaving Company.

Bombay, 10th January 1876.

THE SASSOON SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given to SHAREHOLDERS who have not yet PAID their several CALLS on shares held by them in the Company, that in the event of the same NOT BEING PAID WITH INTEREST due thereon, at the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, in Church Gate Street, Fort, on or before the 4th day of January 1876, such shares will be LIABLE to be FORFEITED in manner provided by the Company's Articles of Association—Dated 3rd December 1875.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

COOVERJEE RUSTOMJEE MODY,
Secretary.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MARINE STOREKEEPER at the BOMBAY DOCKYARD up to 12 o'clock of the 19th January 1876, for the supply by Contract specified in the Schedules for one year from 1st APRIL 1876 to 31st MARCH 1877.

Tenders to be superscribed "TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES."

Tenders will not be received after the hour named.

Tenders must show a rate for each and every article comprised therein.

Parties may tender for one or as many complete classes as they please, but not a portion of a class.

Each Tender before being opened must be accompanied with the requisite deposit in cash.

Each Tenderer must be prepared to supply all articles equal to the samples produced by the Marine Storekeeper which are sealed and kept at this Office for their inspection.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contract can obtain on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the articles to be supplied and any further information they may require in connection with the Contract.

G. O'B. CAREW,
Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 20th December 1875.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—

TUESDAY, 8TH FEBRUARY 1876.

SAILING MATCHES.

First Race—For *bona fide* Ships' Boats of any Rig or Size. No time allowance for tonnage.

Second Race—Boats similar in description, but which, in the opinion of the Handicap Committee, should not be considered as *bona fide* Ships' Boats. Starting Handicapped.

Third Race—Sailing Match for large Club Yachts. Handicapped.

Fourth Race—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Cutter and Schooner Rigs. Starting Handicapped.

Fifth Race—Sailing Match for Club Yachts of Lateen and Sliding Gunter Rigs. Starting Handicapped.

Sixth Race—Sailing Match for Dubash Boats. Starting Handicapped.

ROWING MATCHES.

Seventh Race—Rowing match for four-oared Gigs and Boats, limited to 25 feet over all. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

Eighth Race—Cutters, Barges, and Pinnaces, belonging to Men-of-War, Mail Steamers, &c., pulling eight or ten Oars. (European Crews).

Ninth Race—Rowing Match for five or six oared Gigs. Not fewer than four Boats to start.

Tenth Race—Boating Club Race. Open to all four-oared out-rigged Boats. Course ½ a mile.

Eleventh Race—For all Canoes not pulling less than four paddles.

Twelfth Race—For Jolly Boats. Limited to five Oars. Not fewer than four to start.

F. D. PARKER,
Honorary Secretary.

S. D'ESPERANCE,
COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER.

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS,
STEEL DIES WITH CRESTS,
ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c.
ENGRAVED and EMBOSSED in COLOURS, Neatly and with Despatch.

Bombay:—35, MEADOW STREET, FORT.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
2, RAMPART ROW,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

MESSRS. HAMILTON & Co.,
JEWELLERS,

RESPECTFULLY solicit an inspection of their NEW and EXTENSIVE STOCK, comprising JEWELLERY of every description of the Latest Fashion and most Beautiful Designs, with other articles of Silver and Electro-Plate, Oakwood with Silver and Electro-plated Mounts, both useful and ornamental, and particularly suitable for NEW YEAR SOUVENIERS, WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS, B MINTON PRIZES, &c.

HAMILTON & Co.,
RAMPART ROW.

VALENTINES.

A large and beautiful assortment of these OFFERINGS OF AFFECTION are now on view at the establishments of

TREACHER & Co,
(LIMITED).
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ACT of PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same. Price RUPEES THREE

Now Ready, Third Edition Revised, p.p. 850. Price Rs. 18.

A MANUAL OF SURVEYING
FOR INDIA,
DETAILING THE MODE OF OPERATIONS ON THE TRIGONOMETRICAL, TOPOGRAPHICAL AND REVENUE SURVEYS OF INDIA.
COMPILED BY
COLONEL H. L. THUILLIER, C.S.I.—Royal Artillery, F.R.S.—F.R.A.S.—F.R.G.S., &c.
AND
LIEUT.-COLONEL R. SMYTH, late Bengal Artillery.
Prepared for the use of the Survey Department of India, and published under the authority of the Government of India.
THIRD EDITION REVISED AND ENLARGED.
THACKER, VINING & Co.,
BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT REMOUNT STABLES,
GIRGAUM ROAD,
LATELY OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. GINGER & CO.,
HAVE BEEN LEASED
BY
MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
LIVERY AND COMMISSION STABLE KEEPERS
OF COLABA.

In order to meet this increasing business in the Malabar and Girgaum Districts.

JOB POSTING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES,
HORSES SHOD ON THE MOST APPROVED PRINCIPLES BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT FARIER.
HORSES TRAINED TO SADDLE AND HARNESS.

Horses and Carriages received on Commission Sale, Conveyances of every Description and Saddle and Carriage Horses for hire by the day or month.

ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
Terms on Application to
MESSRS. LAFOND BROTHERS,
At either of their Establishments in
COLABA OR GIRGAUM.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, 17TH JAN. 1876.

The intervention of Sunday has apparently enabled the telegraph lines to clear off their accumulation of messages, commercial advices down to Saturday evening having come to hand this morning.

The gloomy anticipations respecting the Liverpool Cotton Market which have been received through private sources for some days back, and which have been noticed in our columns from time to time, are fully borne out by Reuter's message of Saturday. The Market is reported as closing depressed, sales only 6,000 bales, and although spot prices are quoted as before, it is perfectly evident from the small business doing that they are merely nominal.

The New York telegram of Friday evening enables us to give a comparison of the American receipts down to the end of last week and the figures are worthy of close attention. A fortnight ago we anticipated the probability of the receipts showing an excess of 350,000 bales over last season by the end of January, but this it will be observed, has already been exceeded with no sign yet to show any probability of an early falling off. There can be no doubt, therefore, that crop estimates of over 4¼ millions are now fully justified, and with those proportionately lower prices. The figures are as follows :—

	1876	1875	1874
Week's Receipts	160,000	96,000	159,000
,, Exports to U. K.	76,000	34,000	68,000
,, ,, Continent	26,000	14,000	36 000
Total Receipts since 1st Sep.	2,653,000	2,301,000	2,230,000
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	911,000	864,000	746,000
,, ,, Continent ,,	548,000	310,000	363,000
,, Stocks at the Ports	830,000	873,000	779,000

The Manchester Piece Goods Market on Friday was very dull, but the only alteration in prices was a decline of 1½d. per piece in 8¼lb. 39 inch Grey Shirtings which now stand at 7s. 10½d. per piece.

The London Coffee Market on Saturday was reported very firm, Mid Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 104s. to 105s. per cwt. Cocoanut oil is unchanged. Bombay Linseed has declined 6d. per quarter to arrive, but on the spot this and other descriptions are unaltered.

Enfaced Rupee Paper has fallen ¼ all round since Thursday. Fours being now 89½; Fours-and-a-half, 90½; Fives-and-a-half, 93½. Indian Bank shares do not appear to have fluctuated much, the quotations given being the same as the previous week with the one exception of Chartered Bank shares which have advanced 10s.

The weekly return of the Bank of France gives the Total Coin in Circulation as £67,500,000 the same as on the previous week and Notes in Circulation £100,000,000, an increase of £1,125,000.

Consols on Saturday had advanced to 94 and French Rentes at 104½ and this morning are.

Reuter informs us that the market rate of discount in London is 1½ per cent. under the Bank minimum, or 3½ per cent. per annum. Last Thursday's return prepared us for easier money, and the fall seems likely to be as rapid as the advance. It was evident throughout that the Continental demand for Gold was the adverse influence, and this having been satisfied, there is nothing in the state of trade to prevent the Bank rate receding to its previous level.

The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on the 15th instant shows the following changes during the week :—

Government Treasury Balance at H. O	Inc. Rs.	7,07,739
Do do Branches	Dec.	3,31,928
Deposits	Dec.	6,74,740
Government Securities	Inc.	94,243
Loans	Inc.	1,49 456
Bills Discounted	Inc.	2,30,112
Cash with Correspondents	Inc.	23,825
Cash and Currency Notes	Dec.	8,81,796

This is the first return for some time back which has shown any indication of an increasing demand for money, but the movements as yet are too insignificant to have much effect, nor can we look for any material change in the position for some weeks to come. Towards the end of February, however, we must see a large business in Cotton and a proportionate increase in the demand for money, although from the ample supplies of capital now visible, and the reduced amount which will be required to finance the Cotton crop, there seems no reason to apprehend a high rate of discount at any time during the season.

STERLING EXCHANGE to-day has been steady with, if anything, a hardening tendency, but rates are not quotably altered. Transactions have not been large, nor has there been any amount of paper offering, but there are not wanting indications of a larger business at an early date. We quote :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 9d. 9/32	per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 9d. 23/32	,,
Credits	3 ,,	1s. 9d 11/16	,,
Documents	3 ,,	1s 9¾d.	,,

On Calcutta there is nothing doing and rates are unchanged. The same remark applies to GOVERNMENT PAPER in which we have not heard of any transactions.

The SHARE MARKET has been firmer again and the business reported shows an advance in values. Bank of Bombays have risen 1 per cent. and now stand at 40½ per cent. premium. G. I. P. Railway Stock is in special request and even at Rs. 263 per £20 Stock there are no sellers. Mofussil Co.'s shares have given way Rs. 5. Spinning and Weaving scrip shows an upward tendency. Broach Mills have advanced Rs. 10, Dhurrumsey Spinning Rs. 15, Great Eastern's Rs. 5 and Manockjee Petit's Rs. 10 per share.

COTTON has been extremely dull and attention having been taken up with the outgoing mail, there has been no business done of any importance. Prices, however, are at last beginning to feel the effect of the decline at home, and both here and up-country there is a decline in Omrawuttee of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 per candy, the most distinct drop which has taken place this season. There is still room for a further fall of the same extent to make business fairly practicable for shippers, but the outlook is already much more promising, and once arrivals become more liberal there is more likelihood of a good business, the short crop reports to the contrary notwithstanding. Saturday's receipts were 3,648 bales, making 5,912 bales for the three days.

FREIGHTS to-day have been rather more active for Liverpool. The balance of room in the Trinacria (s. s.) is reported to have been taken up by speculators at £2-7-6 and by the Cella the same rate is quoted. For the Varuna £2-5 is still quoted, but thre is no extent of cargo offering for the Cape route.

PIECE GOODS are depressed and we do not hear of a single transaction of any importance. Prices show a decided downward tendency, buyers declining to operate beyond the extent of their most pressing wants.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Banks.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
300,000	100	all	5p.ct	Agra Bank	93
22,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,425
20,000	500	all	10 do.	Bank of Bombay New	702½
5,250	1,000	all	8 do.	Bank of Madras	1,180
80,000	250	all	8 p.ct	Chartered Mercantile Bank of I.L. & China	270
40,000	281¼	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	260
40,000	20	all	5p.ct	Chartered Bank of India and China	190
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	483

LAND COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
4,000	3,000	all	60	Colaba Land Co.	1,100
7,500	150	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	85
1,750	2,000	2,000	20p.s.	Mazagon Land	600
6,000	1,400	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	205

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
	£20	218·3·0	5p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	263
...	£20	103·14·6	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
...	£20	65·7·3	do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21·13·1	do.	Ditto	82
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C.I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196·5·15	do.	Do. New Shares	235

PRESS COMPANIES.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
150	5,000	2,350	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,440
200	2,000	1,100	85 ps	Albert Co. Kurrachee	670
100	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.	650
250	1,000	1,000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	12,000	11,000	425 ps	Apollo Press Co.	3,800
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	750
150	500	all	65 ps	Berar Company (New)	490
,000	350	all	42 ps	Indian Press Co.	260
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.	100
400	1,500	all	75 ps	Carwar Co	825
230	250	all	...	Coconada Press Co	50
560	1,880	all	700 ps	Colaba Press Co.	3,900
500	300	all	Nil.	Dholera P. & G. Co.	200
352	1,000	all	180 ps	East India Press Co.	1,175
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,000
800	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	355
800	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	425
1,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.	425
2,125	400	350	45 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.	415
600	2,000	3,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	1,250
120	-	1,500	80 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	[illegible] ps	Sassoon's Press Co.	570
400	500	750	45 ps	Scinde Press Co.	440
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited	945
150	850	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600nl
450	1,000	..	125ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	450

* Per share, for the half-year.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Number of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Companies.	Cash Rates per Share.
1,000	12,500	1500	240ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,675
1,000	50	all	4½pct	Bombay Gas Company	57
800	1,000	all	...	Bombay Saw Mill Co.	680
500	500	300	30ps.	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	170
2,150	200	100	8 p. t	Malabar Company, Ld	80
1,000	50	all	4 ps	Mechanics' Build'gs Co.	25
1,000	500	all	30 ps	Treacher & Co.	410
...	250	all	40 ps	Viegas Patent Slip	82

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay, (Limited), as on the 15th January compared with the statement issued on 8th January :—

LIABILITIES.	8th Jan. Rs.	15th Jan. Rs.
Proprietors' Capital :— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ......Rs. 50,00,000 Second Issue of do. of do do. ...... ,, 50,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	17,75,000	17,75,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	72,25,896	79,33,635
Do. do. do. at Branches.	15,10,811	11,78,883
Other Deposits	1,91,42,248	1,84,67,508
Post Bills	41,740	39,517
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,79,452	6,12,638
	4,03,75,147	4,00,07,181
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	46,56,114	47,50,357
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	21,58,221	21,71,949
Loans on Security of do. do.	12,96,785	14,48,241
Current Accounts, overdrawn	2,61	5,160
Bills Discounted	96,28,330	98,58,442
Stamps	4,570	4,637
Dead Stock ......Rs. 5,10,064 Amount applied in reduction ,, 1,35,000	3,75,064	3,75,064
Bullion	1,58,629	1,58,629
Cash Balances with Correspondents	4,81,921	5,05,746
Cash and Currency Notes	2,16,10,752	2,07,28,956
	4,03,75,147	4,00,07,181

CALCUTTA MONEY MARKET.

"ENGLISHMAN'S" OFFICE, THURSDAY EVENING.

The value of money is hardening in the bazar, and in other quarters the calling in of loans shows a similar tendency, and, although very little business is, as yet, being transacted in Bombay in connection with the opening Cotton season, and the Bank balances there have increased considerably, there are distinct signs that a good deal of money will shortly be wanted there; and the requirements of Burmah are, at least, a probable potent influence to be looked for. Any considerable drain on the specie resources of this place—and such is very probable—would likely tell suddenly and strongly on this Money Market, unrecruited as it has for so long been by imports from abroad, and looked to, as it is, as the source from which an Indian demand is in the first instance to be supplied.

At the Bank of Bengal no change in rates has been made this week, but it is understood that the cash has again declined.

The price of silver in London has fallen to 55½d. per oz.—the lowest point touched of late years, and perhaps the lowest point ever touched; and those best informed seem to have doubts whether a further decline is not coming. The statistics given in this paper two days ago are worthy of the most serious consideration. Not only is the production of silver increasing in proportion to that of gold, but the anxiety of European States to adopt a gold currency will throw on the markets of the world a supply of the inferior metal such as cannot but depreciate its relative value to an abnormally low level for a time. It is, perhaps, only natural that the question of the introduction of a gold currency into India should be widely discussed, under such circumstances and so it has been; but, up to the present time, a practicable system for the change has not been put forth by any of the writers who advocate its adoption. A vague idea floats through their suggestions that 10 rupees ought to be the equivalent of a sovereign, and that 2·0d. is the par of exchange between the two countries. This seems to us quite a fallacy. There cannot, we think, be any permanent par of exchange between two countries having different legal circulating media; the par must vary, almost from day to day, on the relative values of gold and silver. To-day we consider the par to be about 1-9½ in gold for a rupee in silver. If Government were to-day to decide on exchanging a silver legal tender for one in gold, there are two ways in which they could go about it. To meet the popular idea, they should give a coin, equal in value to a sovereign, for ten silver rupees. To do this, they would require to bring out, on a moderate estimate, having regard to the hoards of silver that must exist in this country, at least 100 millions sterling of gold, coin it, and offer it in exchange for silver coin, before they could, by sale of the silver, pay for a single ounce of the gold they purchased. And why Government should give the holders of silver such an advantage, even if they could, is by no means apparent. The other method would be to introduce, and provide, the new gold coin at its cost in silver. Such a course would almost certainly give greater dissatisfaction than leaving the present state of things alone. It is no doubt hard on men who have accepted engagements in India on a pay in silver, and who have either to send home family remittances, or who are saving their money to take home; but that is merely the risk run by all men who invest their savings in anything. No power on earth can check the depreciation of any marketable commodity that is largely increased in production, as compared with any other that is stationery, or becoming scarcer. For trading purposes, we are inclined to think that, though the problem is too difficult for anything like decided views to be expressed upon it, at all events in a report like this, it does not matter in the least what exchange rules at. To go to first principles, trade should be conducted in such a way as to leave some profit to those who engage in it. If a certain number of yards of calico cost a sovereign to make, something more than a sovereign ought to be had back by the maker, after paying the intermediaries for their trouble in taking the goods to places of consumption. If this is not the case, then the trade is unhealthy, either by reason of excessive shipments, or otherwise. It is too much the fashion to blame exchange for losses incurred in business; the fact that the precious metals are merely symbols of value is lost sight of—at least as regards imports into this country. In exports, it is somewhat different. Prices of produce, on the other side, are more governed by a true view of affairs, and, while shippers of goods from England have been suffering from an adherance to the traditional value of a rupee, as compared with English money, it is almost a certainty that shippers of Indian produce are doing no better now than when they had to pay 2-0 or 2-1 for every rupee they invested.

Exchange, however, must and will, vary to a certain extent, as the balance of trade between two countries varies. It always was so, even when 2-0 per rupee was about the natural silver level. Of late years, the requirements of Government have made the balance of trade between the two countries nearly equal; that is, Council Bills have about made up the trade balance, and very little silver indeed has been required to square accounts. It is reported, on what grounds we cannot tell, that Government will further reduce, or perhaps suspend for a time, its drawings from home on India; and, if Germany is indeed flooding the home market with silver, some good may thereby accrue. But nothing, so far as we can see, will check the gulf that is gradually dividing gold from silver, if the relative production of each metal is to go on as it has been doing, and as it is likely to do. A point must in time be reached at which it will not pay to raise silver, but a point will also be reached at which the consumption of silver, in articles of ornament, or of luxury, will be largely increased. The real adjustment, we, however, think must be made by a restriction of the import of European wares to such a level as will make them command prices that will give a return to repay the manufacturers and agents. Exchange has had to bear an unjust share of the odium of the losses of the last few years.

While on the subject, there is one other point that may be named as an element in the discussion, provided it were found practicable to introduce a gold currency into India. Supposing it to be introduced, whenever money became tight at home, would not the result be a drain on this country for gold? At present this country is nearly left alone in such a state of matters; and not only so, but evident investors get their returns irrespective of foreign money markets, and get what they want in Indian productions, bazaar or otherwise, at rates not at all enhanced by what is going on outside of the country in financial affairs.

The Piece Goods trade is looking rather better again, and the most staple descriptions of shirtings are fetching better rates. Yarn has also improved in price during the past week or two, and is doing well.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling has further declined. At one time there was a hardening tendency in it, and Bank Bills were sold at 1.9¾, also credits at 1-9⅞; but the fall in silver created a greater depression than ever, and it has not been easy to buy Bank paper to any extent at 1-9 11/16. That, however, has been the leading rate for the mail. Credits have been sold at 1·9¾ and 13/16, and document bills at 1·9⅞; but for the latter 1-10 to 1-9 15/16 has been the general rate for the Mail, and 1-9 13/16 to ⅞ for the former. The quotations for short remittance have not varied since the first transactions on Monday (which, however, were under those of last week) at 1-9 3/16 for telegraphic, and 1-9¼ for demand. The quotations of this afternoon have again a steadier look and may be put as under :—

Bank Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 9 3-16d
Bank Bills on demand	1s. 9¼d.
Do. three months' sight	1s. 9 7-16d.
Do. six months' sight	1s 9 11-16.
Credits and Clean Private Paper, six months' sight	1s. 9 13-16d. to 7 8
Documents Bills Do.	1s. 9 7-8 to 15-16d.

France.—A similar decline has taken place, the rates for documents being now fr. 2-29 to 2·29½ three months', and fr. 2-31 to 31½ six months' sight.

Bombay demand Bank Bills have been sold to some extent at 2 annas premium, and sixty days' sight is still quoted at 8 annas discount, nominal.

China rates are higher, and business has been done in 30 day private paper at from last week's quotation up to 222, the rate to-day being, however, only about 221½.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Those Markets are, if possible, more lifeless than ever, and Government Securities have experienced a further sharp decline, remaining very heavy. Bazaar time bargains are blamed for this, but, making full allowance for that influence, there is no doubt that the demand for such securities is dull to a most unusual degree. At the same time, there is certainly very little paper offering, but that is a fact which ought to strengthen the market; so the adverse tendency is the more marked. The transactions of the week comprise four per cents at from 1⅞ down to 1½ premium. In other descriptions no transactions of any importance have been recorded. To-day's quotations are —

4 per cents.	101½.
4½ do.	102½.
5½ do.	106½.

Eastern Bengal Railway stock has brought 257.

Tea Shares continue almost out of the market, and the principal business done has been in East Indias at 81, Jokais at 105, Debings at 60, Central Cachars at 135, Singells at 105, and Luckimpores at 130.

Spinning Mill Shares are attracting a little more attention, but prices are not improving. Barnagores have gone at from 88 to 86; Howrahs have been done at 75, 76, and now 77; Calcutta Jute have been let go at 90 and 85—a stiff fall; Fort Glosters have changed hands at 79; Seebpore's at 66½ and 67; Goosery Cotton at 219; Bowreah at 87 and 85; and Dunbar at 80 and 81.

Nothing is reported in other shares, excepting Raneegunge Coal at 80.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The BARQUE FAIRY, 481 tons, Captain T. Johnson, will sail to-day for Galle, in ballast.

THE BARQUE ROMA CAPITO, 757 tons, Captain P. Ozile, sailed yesterday for Elephant Point in ballast.

THE SHIP VICTORIA CROSS, 1,262 tons, Captain C. R. Young, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant, from Liverpool (September 14th), brought a cargo of 1,262 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

THE BARQUE NIGHT HAWK, 651 tons, Captain C. Blaney, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Mauritius (November 26th), via Allepey, brought a cargo of 10,178 bags sugar, and sighteen deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Hajee Mahamed Sedick.

THE S. S. RINALDO, 1,284 tons, Captain W. Newman, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Tyne (December 10th), calling at Port Said, Suez, and Aden, via the Suez Canal, brought a cargo of 1,554 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. GOA, 1,231 tons, Captain H. Dickenson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. Sandwith and servant, Mr. G. Robertson and servant, Mr. G. Stewart and servant, Mr. Shapoorjee, Mr. Wray and five servants, Mr. H. F. Hatch, Dr. F. Kilhorn, and one hundred and two deck passengers.

A. H. LLOYDS CO.'S S. S. ABETUSA, 960 tons, Captain P. Togliana, which arrived in harbour on the 16th instant from Trieste (December 15th), calling at Port Said, Suez, Aden and Jeddah, brought the following cargo.—From Trieste—8 cases silkware, 2 cases glassware, 3 cases piece goods, 17 cases colour, 3 cases steel, 6 chairs, 4 cases glass buttons, 1 case cologne, and 3 cases hardware. From Port Said.—1 case tobacco. From Jeddah.—32 packages almonds, 1 case books, 87 packages gum, and 21 packages specie.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S S. S. PUTTIALLA, 494 tons, Captain W. Crowdon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—Col. Lord, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Graham, Major Hughes, Mr. Muir, Mr. Sulphoo, and forty-seven deck passengers. She sailed yesterday for Kattyawar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers. For Kurrachee.—Conductor and Mrs. W. Terrett, and three children, and Mr. and Mrs. Succaram Vittul. For different ports.—Two hundred and ninety-six deck passengers.

THE S. S. GOOD HOPE, 1,018 tons, Captain R. Bainton, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Liverpool (December 8th), calling at Port Said and Suez via the Suez Canal, brought the following cargo.—5 packages glassware, 27 packages hardware, 2 cases clocks, 3 bales canvas, 53 light stands, 589 packages piecegoods, 47 cases stout, 60 kegs nails, 3 bales paper, 344 packages colour, 58 bundles rivets, 150 boxes soap, 23 cases wine and spirit, 55 cases brass, 28 packages earthenware, 35 bundles buckets, 10,113 bundles and bars iron, 10,551 bundles iron hoops, 776 iron pipes, and some other packages of merchandise and machinery. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
17	Goa (s)	Dickenson	Calcutta, Dec 24.
	Puttialla (s)	Crowdon	Kurrachee, Jan 14.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
17	Puttialla (s)	Crowdon	K. Coast & Kurrachee.
	Khedive (s)	Steuart	Southampton.
	Roma Capito	Ozili	Elephant Point.

The barque Fairy, Johnson, to Galle, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—Steamer Rajpootana, to Coast and Calcutta. Brig Leticia, to Mauritius.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	St Lawrence (s)	Hyde	London, Nov 26.
	Madras (s)	James	Rangoon, Jan 9.
	C. of Cambridge (s)	Jack	Glasgow, Nov 26.
	Winchester	Haryold	Cardiff, Sept 23.
	Lincelles	Thompkins	London, June 9.
	Bolton Abbey	Milligan	Liverpool, Sept 21.
	Haddington	Cowell	Melbourne, Oct 24.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
13	Sir J. Lawrence (s).	....	....
	Genova (s)	....	....
	Historian (s)	....	....
	Idomene	....	....
	Lady Melville	....	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
14	D. of Lancaster (s)	....	Calcutta.
15	Ethiopia (s)	....	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Jany.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
15	Per Ardua	....	Coast.
	Aubebine	....	Marseilles via Coast.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Cella s, 4 hog-heads earthenware, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

Timor s, 200 barrels alum, Roopajee Remjee.
Rajpoot, 5° boxes gunpowder, Soomar Veera; 1 hogshead port-wine, Dhunjeebhoy Rustomjee and Co.
Tythonus, 3 packages hardware, Ahmedbhoy Dossabhoy.
Deccan s, 2 boxes claret, Eduljee Nusserwanjee Coolabawalla and Co.

The following cases of wine and spirits were passed from the Custom House from the 4th to 15th January 1876 by Cutler, Palmer and Co :—
Timor s, 69 cases claret and 10 cases moselle; Hindoo s, 53 cases brandy; Strathclyde s, 10 cases champagne and 1 qr cask of sherry; Parsee s, 75 cases brandy; Cathay s 54 cases port, Invalid, 10 cases cognac, 10 cases genoa and 291 cases sherry; Agra s, 60 cases claret; Navarino s, 261 cases brandy; Tartar s, 9 cases chambertin and 13 cases shelz.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Varuna, 200 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.
Cella s, 32 cases dry ginger, Kursonjee Norotum; 125 bales hemp Muthooradass Nuthoo; 60 bales wool, Jamnadass Premjee; 105 bales wool, Bhimchund Fuckerchund; 20 bales wool, Tarachund Ghillram; 50 bales wool, Lilladhur Govindjee; 150 bales cotton, Bhimsee Jaitha; 3 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 150 bales cotton, Nursee Khutow; 101 bales cotton, Virambhoy Ebram and Co; 116 bales cotton Vithuldass Corjee; 160 bales wool, Naronjee Mooljee; 40 bales cotton, Peraz Champsey; 80 bales cotton, Narandass Moolchund; 58 bales cotton, Tejsee Vulubdass; 300 bags myrabollams, Moty Jetha; 32 bales wool, Mooljee Goculdass.
Trinacria s, 60 bales wool, Cullianjee Petamber; 22 bales wool, Rehembhoy Mahomed; 751 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 100 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co; 33 bales cotton, Hurrydass Khimjee.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive s, 138 pieces E teeth; Surriff Durvesh.
Timor s, 50 cases mother of pearl shells Joosub Luteef; 79 bags ambahuldee and 46 bags galls, Mareally Munjee; 275 bags myraballams, Dwarkadass Gordhundass; 29 bundles cowries, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 6 cases borax, Ruzubally Allyraiza; 5 cases fishmaws, Merally Nuthoo; 82 cases dry ginger, Mereally Munjee; 7 cases shawls, Dwan Curparam; 701 bags linseed, Framjee, Sands and Co; 7 bales hides, Ruzubally Allyruza; 14 bales hides, Ludhabhoy Khakey; 55 boxes dry ginger, Tolo Arbee; 80 cases dry ginger, Mooljee Jetha and Co; 210 bags rapeseed, Cursondass Vulubdas; 79 cases alibanum, Razubally Allyruza; 195 bags ambahuldee, Samjee Pudomsee; 100 bags ambahuldee, Morarjee Natha; 12 packages shunkshells, and 15 packages cloves, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Border Chiefton s, 31 bales wool, Mooljee Jaitha and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Zambesi s, 151 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Lombardy s, 50 bales twist, Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 183 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 51 bales cotton, Nursee Kessowjee and Co; 56 bales cott n, Goolam Hoosen Jan M hamed; 281 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram; 2 cases cochineal, Goolam Hoosen Jan Mahamed; 29 cases fishmaws and sharkfins, Veerjee Nanjee; 15 bales twist, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1315 Beucleugh, Webster—M. Nusserwanjee.

FOR LONDON VIA CANAL.

1834 Deccan (s), Gaby—Mails, 31st Jan.
1440 Timor (s), Brown—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1090 Aberaman, Dunn—Killick, Nixon & Co.
1271 Varuna, Philip—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CANAL.

1538 Cella (s), Holmes—Gaddum & Co.
1343 Trinacria (s), Hutcheson—W. & A. Graham & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

1244 Rajpoot, Andrews—Sir C. Forbes & Co.

FOR VENICE.

1540 Zambesi (s) Symons—Mails, 24th Jan.

FOR AUSTRALIA.

1033 Nubia (s), Hall—P. & O. Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

990 Border Chieftain (s), Nicol,—N. Manockjee and Co.

FOR U. K. OR NEW YORK.

1497 Harmonia, Small—D. Merwanjee & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

1450 Othello, Efford—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR RICE PORTS.

1327 Prospero, Wilmarth.

FOR HONGKONG.

1007 Avoca (s), Torbock—P. & O. Co.
1726 Lombardy (s), Gillson—Mails, 25th Jan.

FOR CALCUTTA.

464 Corsair, Trott.
1230 Rajpootana s, Morby,—B. I. S. N. Co.
566 Warren Hastings, Woolridge.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

547 Coconada (s), Morris—B. I. S. N. Co.

FOR JEDDAH.

548 Mula (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1005 Diadem, Smith.
745 Northumberland, Sandrais—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1340 Salsette, Mackay.

FOR MAURITIUS.

204 Leticia, Nacoda.
486 Zingra, Williams.

FOR TRIESTE, &c.

960 Aretusa (s), Togliana—A. C. Gumpert.

NOT FIXED.

993 Antrim, Prendergast—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
1276 Benefactress, Moddrell—E. Latham & Co.
1112 Choice, Marsters.
990 City Camp, Green—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1889 Clydesdale, Hatfield—Nusserwanjee Manockjee & Co.
482 Fairy, Johnson.
192 Faune, Molin.
1231 Goa (s), Dickenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
1018 Good Hope (s), Bainton—W. Nicol & Co.
1470 Knight Companion, Roach—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
952 Mingoa, Phillips—Finlay Muir & Co.
490 Miravshire, Dawson—W. & A. Graham & Co.
651 Night Hawk, Blaney—Hajee Mahamed Sedick.
786 Norwood, Nathross.
561 Nelly, M. Slade, Atwood—Dossabhoy Merwanjee & Co.
780 Oregon, Rollo—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1705 Persia, Duncan—Sir C. Forbes & Co.
982 Princess Somawatty, Anderson—F. Muir & Co.
1292 Prince Osca, Pewies—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1802 Prince Amadeo, Linskill—K. Nixon & Co.
1284 Rinaldo (s), Newman—W. Nicol & Co.
472 Souloo, Gibbs.
1062 St. Fillans, Cotter—W. & A. Graham & Co.
1262 Victoria Cross, Young—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

COUNTRY TRADERS.

1155 Futtay Mobaruck, Nacoda.
310 Futtay Sultan, Nacoda.
90 Goolanar, Nacoda.
934 St. Bernard, Tullock—S. Tyabjee & Co.
100 Star (s), Nacoda—(Gun-boat.)

ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.

874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—[Harbour Defence.]
1081 Daphne (s) 5, Foote.
523 Kwangtung (s) 6, Powell.
1107 Magdala (s) 4, Palmer—(Harbour Defence.)
3035 Newca tle (s) 31, Douglas.
3089 Undaunted (s) 31, Campbell—(Flag Ship.)

FRENCH NAVY.

1800 D'Assais (s), 18, Corbigny.

HIGH COURT.—18TH JANUARY.

Before the Honourable Sir CHARLES SARGENT.

Equity Side.

For further hearing as to the question of Adoption.
Hearn, C and Lee-Warner—Nanee Tarra Naiquin vs Khoja Allarukia Soomar,—Lynch and Tobin—Part heard.
For further direction on Commissioner's Report.
192-65—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Jumnadass Davidass and others vs Premjee Jeewan and others—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES

16-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank Ld vs Cazee Bhowdeen—Shamrao Pandoorung.
5-75—A Framji—Dadameya Noornabomed vs Goolbeebee widow—K Moroji.
415-75—M H Khan—Shee Goolabchund Nemchund vs Lilladhur Kullianji and others—H Becknell.
339-75—M H Khan Sha—The same vs Villa Bhima and others—H Becknell
306-74—Prescot and Winter—N Ardasir Wadia vs The Trustees of the Port of Bombay—Hearn C and Lee-Warner
381-75—Balkrisna and R J Karadi Lingoo vs Ramchundra Mahadeo G and others
565-73—Moolji and B—Hurdas Nursingdass vs Haji Currimdeena Sooleman—Lynch and Tobin
331-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Dada Fuckeera and others vs Emambai and another—Fletcher and Smith
114-74—Shapoorji and Thacurdass—Dorabji Hormusji B vs Cursetji Hormusji B—In person.
637-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Khullackdina Khulpnbhoy and another vs Narayan Crustna Laud and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.

For Consent Decrees.

651-74—Jefferson and Payne—Doolubdas Moorthidur vs Ruttonjee Aspandiarjee—Tyebjee and Sayani.

LONG CAUSE.

116-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Kubbee vs Naviba widow—Shapoorji and Thacurdass, and Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Part heard.

Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.

SHORT CAUSES.

625-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Mohunjee Damjee vs Gungeschurn Sewoursed—Rimington, Hore and Langley
638-75—P Kavasji—Manockji Rustomji vs Jamsetjee Pestonjee—Macfarlane and Skipsey
644-75—Jefferson and Payne—L A Wallace and others vs Heerachund Savachund.
657-75—Remington Hore and Langley—Nenbai vs Puddumsey Luckumsey.

For Consent Decrees.

28-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Dadabhoy Pestonjee W and another vs Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia—Prescott and Winter.
125-75—Prescot and Winter—Merwanjee Dadabhoy Wadia vs Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
268-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia vs The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and W Co Ld—Fletcher and Smith.

LONG CAUSES.

145-75—Moolji and B—Gopalghir Jairamghir vs Suntoosgir Jairamgeer and others—Mr Fletcher—Part heard.
51-75—Mr Fletcher—Muddongar Jairamgir and others vs Gopalghir Jairamghir—Moolji and B
184-75—A Framjee—Charles Henry Emmett vs Pallonjee Bomonjee Vania—P Cowasjee.
155-75—Moolji and B—Gopalgher Jairamgher vs Mancorebai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas.
517-75—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner—Oodhowjee Meghjee vs Balmookondass Abajee and others.
75-75—Balkrishna and B—Rajoo Balloo vs Ragoonath Damoodhur—In person.
627-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Dadabhai Peerbhai vs Syed Merashaw—Mr Fletcher.
138-75—P Kavasjee—Goolamally Suchoo and another vs Fazullah Cassumbhoy and another—Tyabjee and Sayani.
267-75—K Morojee—Manecklall Atmaram vs Muncherjee Dinshaw—P Kawasjee.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE KEMBALL.

Petition for Investigation under Sec. 305 of Act VIII of 1859
L Fletcher—Mahaluxumibai widow vs Jumnabai widow.

LONG CAUSES.

6'3 75—Rimington Hore and Langley—Jaitha Bhima and others vs Godavaribai and another—A Framji.
604-75—M M Munshi—Thackersey Naronjee and others vs Kanji Hasani.
607-75—Balkrishna and B—Nundcooverbai widow vs Nagurdass Sobhagdass.
608-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Munji Khetsey vs Allaruckia Sewji.
612-75—M H Khan—Aga Mahomed Hussan bin Hajee Abdoola vs Aga Abdool Khalluck bin &c—Fletcher and Smith.
617-75—H Becknell—Mulchand Ruttonsey vs Shridhur Balkrisna.
491-75—M H Khan—Bai Muttee vs Manecklall Damodhurdass—Tyabjee and Sayani
297-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Borah Hursonbhoy Cadurbhoy vs Thacker Dewji Heerji—G S Judge
278-75—Balkrishna and B—Pranjivundas Jugjevundas vs William Loudon—Tyabji and Sayani
494-75—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Veerji Madhowji vs Runchord Damodhur—Tyabji and Sayani
474-75—Mr Fletcher—Nanabhoy Ramchunder vs Pandoorung Hurrychundji and another—In person
273-75—Fletcher and Smith—Nurro'um Crustoaji vs Sakurbai widow and others—Balkrishna and B
620-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—M tichund Deochund vs John Edward—Hodges—H Becknell.
490-75—Mr Pollock—Moorarjee Topan and others vs Sodhe Vaikoont Appa and others—Lynch and Tobin.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 16.

Keilly, Major, Madras Commt Dept, on sick leave, from Kamptee.
Hadow, Lieut, Bengal 55th Regt, on leave, from Deolalee.
McClog, Surg, Madras 31st Regt, N I, on sick Cert, from Kamptee.
Steinman, Major, Bombay 4th Brigade, R A, on Med Cert, from Kirkee.

JANUARY 17.

Compigne, Surg, Bengal Med Staff, on furlough.
Lord Lieut Col Bombay 13th Regt, N I, from Med Cert, from sea

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 14.

Leehmere, Capt, Bombay 20th Regt, N I, on leave.

JANUARY 15.

Bannerman, Lieut Col, Bombay 21st Regt, N I, on Med Cert, to Europe.

JANUARY 16.

Steward, Lieut Col, Bengal 21st Regt, N I, on duty, to Rawulpindee.
Sanderson, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin to Allahabad.
Hewett, Major Genl, Bombay Retired List, on leave, to Poona.

JANUARY 17.

Freeman, Lieut, Bengal 18th Hussars, on sick leave, to England.
Burd, Lieut Col, Bombay 10th Regt N I, on furlough to England.
Compigne, Surg, Bengal Med Staff, on furlough, to England.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUT-GOVERNOR.

(North-Western Provinces Gazette, Jany. 15).

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

The Revd M Lamert, Chaplain of Agra, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 18th of Dec 1875.

The Rev J Stephenson, Chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra, privilege leave for one month, with effect from the 20th of Dec 1875.

*With reference to G O G O No 1114, dated 10th Nov 1875, Lt Col J F L Fisher, Senior Asst Comr, Gurhwal, the usual subsidiary leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

The unexpired portion (23 days) of the privilege leave granted by Notification No 1899 A, dated 9th Oct 1875, to Mr W J Greenwood, Extra Asst Comr, Jhansi, is hereby cancelled.

H H the Lt Govr has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

The Rev W B Drawbridge, Chaplain of Landour, to be Chaplain of Muttra, but to officiate as Chaplain of Agra during the absence on privilege leave of the Revd M Lamert.

The Revd D P Williams, Chaplain of Meerut, to be Chaplain of Landour, when relieved.

The Revd J Stephenson, Chaplain of Mussooree and Dehra, to be Civil Chaplain of Allahabad.

H H the Lt Govr is pleased to direct the following transfers:—

Mr F Giles, Asst Mag, from Ghazipur to Allahabad.

Mr W M Tidy, Joint Mag, on being relieved of the office of Offg Mag and Collr of Bulandshahr, to Saharanpur.

The services of the Rev G T Dennis, Civil Chaplain, Allahabad, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from date on which he is relieved.

The services of the Rev W A Duke, Chaplain of Benares, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Panjab.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

In continuation of Notification No 546 A, dated 26th Nov 1875, Surg Maj W Graves, attached to the Convalescent Depot, Naini Tal, to be in civil medical charge of that station, in addition to his other duties during the absence on privilege leave of Surg Maj A H Hilson, or until further orders.

In supersession of Notification No 1907 A, dated the 26th of April, 1871, Mr S P Bond to be confirmed in his appointment as Civil Surg (Orai), Jalaun, with effect from the 25th of Nov, 1870.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to make the following promotion:—

From the date of his assuming charge of the office of Dist Supdt of Police, Fatehpur, Maj J W O'Dowda, Dist Supdt of Police, 4th grade, to officiate in the 3rd grade.

H H the Lt-Govr has been pleased to direct the following reversions:—

With effect from the above date, Capt C H Cantor, Dist Supt of Police, Offg in the 3rd grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the 4th grade; and Capt F W Buller, Dist Supt of Police, Offg in the 4th grade, to revert to his substantive appointment in the 5th grade.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Sergt S Singlehurst, R E, is transferred to the Unattached List with effect from the 11th Aug 873.

Mr W H Longmore, Dist Engr, Bijnor, Rohilkhand Division, is transferred to the Ghazipur Dist of the Benares Provincial Division.

With reference to G O G G, P W Dept, No 526, dated 20th Dec 1875, Capt H Doveton, R E, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is posted to the charge of the Bijnor Dist, Rohilkhand Provincial Division.

Lt-Col E Davidson, R E, Suptdg Engr, 2nd Circle, returned on the 26th Nov from the privilege leave granted to him in Notification No 352E-C, dated 20th Aug 1875. The unexpired portion of the leave viz. 11 days, is hereby cancelled.

With the approval of the Govt of India, Dept of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, Mr E P Dansey, Asst Consvr of Forests, 3rd grade, Garhwal Division, is promoted to the 2nd grade, with effect from the 1st April 1875.

Mr N A Graydon, Asst Engr, on special duty in Office of Suptdg Engr, 1st Circle, is granted privilege leave of absence for two months.

Mr J A Ryan, Accountant, 3rd grade, attached to the office of the Controller, P W Account, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month, of which he availed himself on the 25th Nov, and returned to duty on the 24th Dec 1875.

Subject to the confirmation of the Govt of India, Mr A C Evans, Passed Student of the Thomason Civil Engrg College, is appointed an Engr Apprentice in these Provinces, and posted to the Irrigation Branch, 1st circle, for employment on Drainage Works.

The services of Mr F Tytler, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, attached to the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, are placed at the disposal of the Govt B and R Branch for employment in the Roorkee Work-shops.

With reference to Notification Nos 31-33 E, dated 6th Jan 1875, the following further reversion, consequent on Capt J H Western's return from furlough, will take effect from the 18th Dec 1875, the day on which his furlough expired.

Mr C G Palmer to his permanent rank of Asst Engr, 1st grade.

With reference to Notification No 2138 E, dated 23rd Dec 1875, Capt J H Western, R E, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, received charge of the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the 23rd Dec 1875.

With reference to Notification No E dated 31st Dec 1875, Sergt R Fryer, Supervisor 2nd grade, joined the Narora Division, Lower Ganges Canal, on the morning of the 30th idem.

With reference to Notification No A E, dated 31st Dec 1875, Mr M Butler, Supervisor, 2nd grade, joined the Narora Division Lower Ganges Canal, on the forenoon of the 27th idem.

With reference to Notification No 23 E, dated 6th inst, Lt Col G D Pritchard, R E, Ex Engr, 1st grade, made over, and Mr C T Evans, Asst Engr, 1st grade, received charge of the 2nd Division, Agra Canal on the 29th Dec 1875.

With reference to Govt of India, P W Dept, Notification No 543, dated 30th Dec 1875, omit the name of Lt D A Johnston, R E, from N W Provinces, Notification No 2109 E, dated the 17th idem.

SOMETHING NEW!!

ALUMINIUM PENS.

THE Proprietors of these really WONDERFUL PENS take much pleasure in now offering them for the first time to the Public in India. Wherever they have been introduced, they have been universally pronounced THE BEST METALLIC PEN ever made. They are now almost exclusively in use in all the leading Banks, Commercial Houses, and Government Departments throughout the World. They are warranted STRICTLY NON-CORROSIVE in all kind of Inks. Each Pen is as durable as eight ordinary Steel Pens. One of the Proprietors will call personally to introduce the Pens to the Bombay writing community. Samples can also be had (gratis) by addressing M. JACOBS, Watson's Hotel.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTH.

WOOD—January 11th, at Sulkeah, Howrah, the wife of Mr. Thomas Wood, Chief Engineer, India General Steam Navigation Company, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GRAHAM—ONSLOW—January 12th, at St. Peter's Church, Fort William, Calcutta, by the Reverend H. J. Matthew, Captain George Graham, of Mim, near Darjeeling, and late 33rd Duke of Wellington's Regiment, to Florence Maude Onslow, second daughter of Colonel Arthur Walton Onslow, Cranley Lodge, Cheltenham.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1876.

TWELVE years ago the Government of Bombay had in its possession a piece of waste ground on the harbour foreshore near Mazagon, which it did not know what to do with. Those were the days, however, in which keen speculators were always on the look-out for a chance of making money out of the waste places of this island; and the Government was able to sell its property at Mazagon for £400,000 to one knot of shrewd schemers, who immediately resold it for £600,000 to a set of second-hand speculators, who in their turn transferred it to a Limited Company of shareholders of unlimited gullibility with a capital of a million sterling. The Company passed through various vicissitudes, in the course of which it lost a good deal of money and had its capital cut down to £350,000, and on this reduced sum it seemed, with the aid of the basins and wharves constructed on the property, to have a prospect of paying a decent dividend out of the revenue yielded by the trade frequenting the bunder, when the Government laid out two millions of public money in order to convert the Elphinstone Land and Dock Company into the Port Trust. Since that calamitous investment was made, the sole object of the Government, as regards the trade of Bombay, has been, not to promote the general commercial interests of the port, but to secure to itself at any cost the monopoly of the business of landing, shipping, and storing merchandize. To effect this purpose, it has resorted to every conceivable trick of trade, and, backed by the long purse of the people of India, it will no doubt eventually succeed in carrying out its cherished design of strangling private enterprise in Bombay. We have seen recently with what ineffable self-complacency high Government officials have shut the gates of the Sassoon Dock, and chuckled over the dismay of the spirited proprietors on being told that their lease did not permit them to export Opium to China. The Sassoons, however, are a wealthy firm, and can continue to struggle for a long time even against the overwhelming force of a powerful Government. But the Mazagon Company seems to have already succumbed to the pressure of competition with the Port Trust or the Government, for the terms are synonymous. In order to ruin the Magazon Company, the Government in 1874 reduced the rate of ground-rent for timber stacked on the Elphinstone Estate to nearly half that charged by the Magazon Company, with the result of drawing away from that Company the whole of the timber trade, which provided the principal part of their revenue. This reduction was only part of the Government's general policy of lowering the traffic dues at all the State bunders, wherever competition with private enterprise went on, with the object of drawing all the trade away from private bunders. A correspondent complained in yesterday's *Gazette* that the Colaba Company is still exposed to precisely similar treatment to that which has already extinguished the Mazagon Company. But the latter Company naturally supposed it had a special claim to the consideration of a Government to which it had not only paid £400,000 down for a property now worthless, but had covenanted, further, to pay for its lease Rs. 23,000 a year as rent for many centuries to come; and its representatives have now presented a memorial to the Viceroy, praying that "the heavy annual charge of "Rs. 23,000" may be remitted. The shareholders must be very sanguine persons if they suppose that this memorial will not be treated with contempt by a Government which, in managing the affairs of this port, has shown an absolute detestation of private enterprise in every shape or form. There can be no doubt that the conduct of Government towards the owners of private wharves and basins is unprincipled and unjust, and that the public, in whose name these people are ruined, will derive no advantage from the acquisition of a monopoly of the foreshore traffic by the Port Trust, which, as soon as it has crushed its rivals, will raise the rates and fees everywhere again on the pretence that it must pay its way. But, so long as India is governed by officials to whom the freedom of private enterprise is the most hateful thing imaginable, the idea that shareholders whom the Government has ruined can hope to get something in the shape of compensation for their losses from the State is utterly ludicrous.

THE Indian Government, in offering increased, or in general terms double, pensions, to Lieutenant Colonels of the Infantry, Cavalry, and Staff Corps, as an inducement to ninety officers of this rank to retire in 1876, as in the two preceding years, appears strangely to have forgotten the smaller, but no less deserving, body of Ordnance Officers of the late Company's Service. A Lieutenant Colonel of Artillery finds he cannot retire on the same terms as his contemporary of the Cavalry, or Infantry; but only upon the old and very much inferior conditions. Even after the maximum effective service of 38 years, the Artillery Colonel is awarded but £750 per annum, by way of pension, against the £1,154 a year the Line and Staff Corps are granted. The consequence of these partial measures is that almost all full pay retirement has been stopped in the Indian Ordnance Corps for the past three or four years. In the years 1873 and 1874, for example, it would appear that not a single officer of the Bombay Artillery retired on full pay pension. Of course it may be argued that it is no great object to the State to be rid of Ordnance Officers, who can all be employed; but, while in itself a sorry argument, when placed against the unfairness of having two vastly different scales for Officers of the same Indian Services, originally enjoying equal rights, privileges, and expectations, this distinction between the Scientific Corps and other branches of the Army lowers the rate of promotion for the Subalterns on the Imperial Lists. While Indian Colonels are retained, who would otherwise vacate, British Ordnance Subalterns are aging. It would be only fair dealing that the Indian Government should offer a proportionate number of extra pensions to the Indian Artillery and Engineers, to those given to the Line and Cavalry; deducting from these any payment to be made as compensation for the abolition of their retiring funds. The number would not be great, being about seven pensions to the Bombay Artillery, and six to the Bombay Engineers in the three seasons, or an average of little more than two steps a year to each corps.

IT is now some time since we called attention to the progress of Islam in Africa. The subject has been revived in an able article in *Fraser's Magazine* (No. LXXI.) from the pen of "A Negro of the purest African Blood." Among other recent writers on the subject of Mahomedanism are Mr. Bosworth Smith, a Harrow Master, and two natives of this country, Syed Ahmed Khan Bahadoor, C. S. I., and Syed Ameer Ali Moulvi, M. A., LLB., of the Inner Temple, barrister at-law, but as long ago as 1857 the writer of the article "Mahom-"edanism" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* anticipated that in Africa Islamism might "mould hearts and minds of races as yet too "stubborn for the mild yoke of the Gospel." He, however, certainly appears to have regarded the former as a moribund religion. In Mesopotamia, Cyprus, Candia, the Moslem population was not half what it was at the beginning of the century; Persia was covered with ruins; Turkey, once the dread of Christendom, was utterly effete, existing only through the armed intervention of France and England; Cairo had only a shadow of its once flourishing hospitals, schools, and libraries; Alexandria 15 instead of 100 mosques ever open; even Mecca displayed ruined buildings and the number of pilgrims was constantly decreasing. To this day, however, in spite of the heroic labours of Livingstone, the interior of Africa is all but virgin ground, unconquered, if not untrodden, by the Christian Missionary, while the most fanatical and most proselytising portion of the Mussulman world is anticipating, if only as its pioneer, the religion of the West. Compulsion is not used; before you convert with the sword, you must first get the sword (says Carlyle); but Islam is making great strides upon the interior of the great island-continent. From Egypt, from Abyssinia, and from the Barbary States, it has established itself at Timbuctoo, Darfur, Senaar and other cities of the interior, and among these primitive people the Koran is becoming "an important "educator," and even natives of the country have become learned in the faith and have made proselytes in turn. "The negro, who accepts "Mahomedanism," says Mr. Bosworth Smith, "acquires at once a sense of the dignity of "human nature not commonly found even among "those who have been brought to accept "Christianity," and Christian negroes are admitted by one of themselves to be servile rather than docile, to be slow and politically helpless, as beings and as States, whereas Moslem communities thrive and support political, literary, and scientific institutions of the Arab type, and this without help from the head-quarters of Islam. The writer in *Fraser* considers that even Christian art has worked against Christianity in Africa, and that, by the exhibition of Divine and Saintly personages of the Caucasian type of humanity, it has tended to depress rather than to quicken, and to degrade rather than exalt the negro. For example, he tells of a negro at a New York prayer meeting entreating the Diety to extend his "lily white hands" to bless; to this type of humanity the negro can only hope to approximate by a debasing mixture of blood. It is beyond question that all this is contrary to the preconceived notions of most people who trouble themselves with the subject. In their minds Mahomedanism is weighted "out of "the race" by its social inferiorities, its sensual attractions being supposed to be beyond the reach of the lower orders. We need hardly repeat, with Hallam, that the influence of its permitted indulgences upon the earlier development of Islamism have been greatly exaggerated; Mahomed did not introduce, but restricted, polygamy, and he enjoined a certain amount of ascetic discipline distasteful to all but the genuine convert. The recognition of slavery, however, is tempered by precepts for the humane treatment of the slave, and it is not uncommon in Mogul history and in Mussulman life to find slaves rising to the highest offices. Slave insurrections too appear to have arisen not from bad treatment so much as from religious excitement. And Islam came as an equal to the negro, shaping its precepts to its pupil; Christianity comes as to a subordinate, and, meeting him chiefly when oppressed and in subjection, is always regarded with a certain amount of cringing which occasionally finds utterance in such words as those of the New York orator. The literature of Christian countries usually represents the negro as half buffoon, half idiot. Be the cause what it may, the fact remains that Islam, though it does not dare to tackle Christianity, is rapidly annexing new ground, while Christianity, half tyrant, half trader, is hovering on the outskirts. "West Africa has "been in contact with Christianity for 300 years, "and not one single tribe, *as a tribe*, has become "Christian. Nor has any influential chief yet "adopted the religion." Admitting it to be the best substitute for Christianity, we have to face the question whether the success of the Moslem pre-condemns that of the Christian missionary. On this point it is consolatory to find a negro of pure blood, and an African Bishop (Crowther, of the Niger territory) both hopeful. Neither of them appears to consider the African Moslems bigoted or inaccessible, and, if this is the case, there is no reason to doubt that there at least "Mahomedanism may, when mutual "misunderstandings are removed, be elevated, "chastened, purified by a Christian spirit and "Christian influences, and that *evils such as* "*the slave-trade, which are really foreign to its na-* "*ture* (the italics are our own) can be put down "by the heroic efforts of Christian philanthro-"pists." But the attempts of recent writers to "whitewash" Islamism must be very much frustrated by stern facts which occasionally crop up as "faults" in the supposed perfect formation. The events of last week at Hyderabad go far to disprove their eulogies. At one of the great strongholds of religion we find a dissenting sect irritated by an unanswerable critique, the question being as to the authenticity of an alleged prophet. They nurse their revenge for two years, and, finally, having by written promises of paradise with attendant *houris* (fact) instigated a wretched hireling, they murder the successful controversialist on sacred ground and with the sacred volume in his hand. It may be said that the case is exceptional, but the narrative recalls, not the dark days of the Marian martyrs, but the darker deed of Fitzurse and his three companions in Canterbury Cathedral.

OFFENSIVE ODOURS AT MAHIM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—May I solicit the favour of your kindly giving insertion to the undermentioned fact in your popular journal, so that it may catch the eye of the authorities, and thus relieve us from the impending evil and perhaps from untimely death?

For the last few days a *most unbearable* stink has been emitted from near the Mahim Custom House, both day and night, so much so, that on Sunday last the Roman Catholic congregation of that place could hardly remain in the Church during both the morning and evening services, and were compelled to close the southern door of the Church.

Some corrupt matter is either in the water in the neighbourhood, or the offensive smell arises from decomposition of matter on the bunder reclamation, or the slaughter house. This fact I doubt not will have been observed by all those who have passed over the causeway.

Jan. 17. VERITAS.

NATIVE PROFESSIONAL APATHY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is as strange as it is discreditable that a city like Bombay which claims for itself a pre-eminence over the sister Presidencies and the proud position of the future capital of India should be so palpably and so deplorably behind in the energy and enterprize of its professional men. I refer to the well-known apathy of our medical, legal, and other professional men to devote their leisure to elucidating and popularizing the various subjects relating to their respective provinces, or to making independent and original researches therein with an eye to new discoveries. While Calcutta and Madras pour forth year after year most creditable productions on subjects relating to law, medicine, and general literature, Bombay cannot boast of even a solitary attempt in this direction to testify to her literary activity! This state of things admits of no other explanation than that her professional men are too lazy and apathetic to think of such things, knowing, as we do, that there are many professional men in our midst who lack neither the leisure nor the brains essential to a successful prosecution of the work in the direction above indicated. This apathy, however, is a subject of far greater regret and reproach in our medical graduates than in any other class of men inasmuch as of all the sciences the science of medicine is one which is most intimately connected with our well being and our very existence and the relief of suffering humanity is the noblest work for man. There are many diseases for which the European system of medicine furnishes no effective remedies, and there are lots of indigenous drugs of whose virtues—nay of of whose very existence—our graduates are ignorant. We have all heard that the late Drs. Bhau and Narayen had been long engaged in conducting investigations in the direction just indicated, but unfortunately the result, however partial it may have been, is lost to the country by the untimely termination of their lives; but it may be asked are there really none in the large body of our graduates worthy of inheriting their mantles? What has Dr. Suckaram Arjoon been doing, I wonder? Dr. Birdwood once predicted of him in the columns of the *Bombay Saturday Review* that some day he would write an exhaustive work on the Materia Medica of India! *Ten years* have gone by since this prophesy was made, but as yet there are no indications of its approaching fulfilment. Be that as it may, one thing is certain and that is that until India shakes off her sloth of ages and her disposition to an implicit acceptance, as true, of even the most crude theories if they only happen to be of European manufacture, and strike out bold paths in the wide realm of independent thought, she should never expect to obtain her proper place in the scale of nations. SYLVATTICUS.

A BABA OF BABOOS AND AN OLD SCHOOL BOY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It may be in the recollection of some of your readers, that in the celebrated, but now almost forgotten "Essays and Reviews"—one of the most remarkable essays was that on the "Education of the World," by Dr. Temple, then the Principal of Rugby School. I have not the book before me, and the details of his argument are not fresh in my memory, but he endeavoured to show—and the argument was a masterly one—that the peoples of this world passed through three educational stages,—first, under the Law; secondly, under the Gospel; and, thirdly, under the domination of Principles. He further enunciated that the representatives of the highest existing civilization might be considered as entering upon the third stage of their education: they had long ceased to be influenced by the mere "Do this" of the Law, they had experienced the benefits of the Gospel, and they were now beginning to ask and act upon the "Why" of all this.

The reason for my referring to this old essay is to be found in a quotation in your columns of to-day, from a lecture delivered recently in Calcutta by Baboo Ghosto Behary Mallik, with some remarks upon it by E. B. Eastwick, ex-M. P. It may be a somewhat summary way of applying Dr. Temple's views, but if they are correct it is quite clear that, since the natives of the East have never yet been under the influence of the Gospel, they must be in that stage of their educational life which should be specially characterized by obedience to Law, and if the Law properly asserted its position all impudent sedition-mongers would receive the wholesome correction of a good birching, or its equivalent, as part of their education.

As you, Sir, have often insisted upon in the columns of the *Gazette*, the natives of India generally have not yet arrived at that stage of their education which would render them fit for good self-government. They must simply be told to *do* what a higher education knows, and can prove to be right. They are in the school-boy stage of their education; they have not yet even gone to College, and in the mass—as the school-boy and the Collegian—they should have no voice in determining what is best for them. "What tyranny!" no doubt some soft-hearted and muddle-headed Eastwickian will exclaim on reading this. Nevertheless, it is irrefutable logic. We are the Masters, and have the knowledge, and we are bound to do the best for our pupils; to teach them, not to be taught by them; and when an Englishman—Heaven save the mark!—can consider as "soft and pleasing language," a lecture which affirms that the British Government has been guilty of one of the most criminal acts in deposing a miscreant and a would-be murderer, it is presumptive evidence of the stage at which *his* education must have unfortunately stopped, or otherwise of the stage to which it has "reverted," as a naturalist would say. It would give me great pleasure to aid in the completion of any such neglected education by administering a good sound birching to the miserable laggard; and any pretentious, sciolistic Baboo, who can jabber flimsy sophisms about the right of freedom to do wrong, and who is incapable of recognizing the well-intentioned beneficence, and, when compared with others, the absolute wisdom to be found in British Rule—any such individual, I say, can be "accommodated" at a moment's notice with the free application of a horse-whip to the most sensitive part of his seditious person—for educational purposes. The only thing, indeed that militates against my argument is the leniency of the masters. They seem hardly at times to realize that they really are the masters, and, apparently overpowered by timidity and diffidence, instead of *doing* what is best for their pupils, they are continually making confidants of them and asking them what they would best like to be done for them. Such a state of things in a school would be suggestive of anarchy. And, in India—of what? Are we "reverting" to a state of pupilage, or are we determined to reassert and to maintain our mastery? The master and pupils cannot be equal.

A BRITON.

Bombay, 15th January.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

RAJCOTE, 14TH JAN.

WE have had delightfully cool weather for upwards of a fortnight, but now the thermometer is commencing to rise.

Cholera prevailed in many parts of the province lately, and several cases having occurred in the direction the Wudwan road runs, the squadron of Cavalry which should have gone on to Deesa a month ago is detained here until the road is considered safe.

It is said that the Government of Bombay, in disposing of the complaint the Gerassias of Padhui had made against the Vankanere Chief and his Kharbaree, Dulputram Purjaram, for having caused the death of several of their Bhyad in September last, has decided that the latter should be removed from his appointment, and the Raj cautioned to act with more circumspection for the future.

The Political Agent has, in a notice dated 10th December, 1875, notified in the *Agency Gazette* that "with the sanction of Government no petition in English or Guzeratee, bearing a date later than December 31st, 1875, will be accepted by Government, or any officer of the Agency, unless it bears the name and residence of the composer and writer of the petition legibly written at the foot on the left side. The petitioner will be held responsible that the true name of the composer and writer is given."

The tone, style, and language of English petitions in certain instances were not probably of that standard as to allow them to be accepted, and that may be the cause of the above circular being issued with the sanction of Government.

In another notification issued by the Political Agent on 28th December last, it is required that translations of vernacular documents tendered by or required from parties to suits in the courts of the Kattywar Agency, must be made and certified by an official or authorised translator, of whom four have been appointed, and the fee for such translations is fixed at one rupee per folio of 144 words.

Narodbhoy Doolubjee, Kharbaree of Wudwan, having, as is officially announced, resigned his post, a Thannadar, named Nuthoo Nanabai, is in charge of the state *pro tem*, pending the appointment of an Assistant Political Agent, or other official, who for many reasons, it is highly desirable, should be a European.

KURRACHEE, 12TH JAN.

THE weather here has been remarkably changeable during the last few days. During the past week there was a damp sea breeze blowing from the west, something like what we have in the latter end of March. This week we have had cold land winds from the north and east, accompanied by clouds of dust, which render out-door exercise anything but agreeable. It tends, however, to keep down all noxious odours.

There seems to be a general cry against the way in which the Indus Valley State Railway is being constructed. People are inquiring when it is to be completed. Already they have taken five years, and yet there is no sign of its approaching completion. Although Government have undertaken the construction of this line in derogation of the equitable claims of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company, on the ground that they would complete it more expeditiously and at a less cost than what the company would, I am afraid they have failed in their assurances on both points. It would appear that there is a paucity of mechanics. Some of the local railway mechanics have obtained employment in the State Railway, others have, I learn, been fettered by undue obstacles from subordinate officials in obtaining their discharge. If they are competent workmen, they ought to have increased wages, otherwise they ought to be allowed to better themselves elsewhere; to adopt neither alternative would not be fair in my opinion. It is said that the slow rate of progress in the Indus Valley State Railway is owing to what may be characterized as a penny-wise and pound-foolish policy.

There are so many magistrates in this province who are invested with summary powers under the new Code of Criminal Procedure, that I do not understand why our worthy Cantonment Magistrate, Captain Trueman, has not yet been invested with them. I should think he has had quite enough of experience to be entrusted with these powers. He has been already here for the past two years or so, and there has seldom been a judgment of his reversed by a higher court. The ends of justice would be alike met either under the summary or the ordinary procedure. The latter has the merit of effecting a saving of a great deal of public time. It is to be hoped, therefore, that this suggestion will be speedily carried out, as it is generally thought strange why Captain Trueman should not have been invested with these powers long ere this. If summary powers are a dangerous weapon in the hands of any magistrates, then it is time that the whole of the chapter on them be struck out of the code.

Major Grant, Judge and Sessions Judge of Kurrachee, returned from the districts on Saturday last. We have only one case for the sessions this month. The Judge will then hold sessions at Tatta, Kotree, and Sehwan. A new code of rules of practice for the District Court of Kurrachee is being drawn up by Judge Grant, the old rules having been generally rendered inoperative by changes in the law and through other circumstances.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COUNT ANDRASSY'S SCHEME.

LONDON, 17TH JAN.

An understanding has been arrived at with reference to the Austrian scheme of the Turkish reforms. The Great Powers will singly make verbal friendly representations to the Porte.

THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

PARIS, 15TH JAN.

Although the French Cabinet remains unchanged, it is understood that the Ministers still maintain their individual opinions.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 15TH JAN.

General Ignatieff and Count Zichy have at length succeeded in overcoming the disinclination of the Sublime Porte to consider their representations concerning the proposed judicial reforms.

BREAKDOWN OF THE CHINA.

GALLE, 17TH JAN.

The P. and O. steamer China, which left for Australia at one o'clock on the morning of the 15th, has returned with engines disabled.

LONDON, 14TH JAN.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed very dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅝d.
The Manchester Market has been very dull.	
7lbs. Shirtings	6s. 9d.
8¼lbs. do.	7s. 10½d.
40's Mule Twist	0.11⅛
Total Stock of Cotton in London 62,750 bales.	

LONDON, 15TH JAN., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed depressed. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera	4⅝.
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅛d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	89⅞
4½ per cent. do.	90¾
5 per cent. do.	98½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	94
5 per cent. French Rente 1872	104¾
Oriental Bank Shares	£46
Chartered „	£17
Do Mercantile „	£25
Hongkong and Shanghai	£27
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£67,500,000
„ Notes in circulation	£100,000,000

The Market rate of discount is 1½ lower than the Bank rate.

Arrivals—Zeal and Kirch.

Departure—Baltimore.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

17TH JANUARY.

Maximum time occupied by messages in transit from United Kingdom, to Bombay 34 hours.

Minimum time occupied 1 hour 9 minutes.

Average time occupied 7 hours 6 minutes.

WE hear on the most reliable authority that all the papers in connection with the Nizam's proposed visit to Bombay, and the circumstances which finally led to the Resident's resignation, will be called for in the House of Commons shortly after Parliament meets. This will be pleasant news for the Foreign Department.

AT a durbar held at Hyderabad on Saturday morning a handsome sword was presented to the Nizam. It had been sent from Calcutta by the Prince of Wales in charge of Sir Salar Jung, with a complimentary letter. At the same time Sir Richard Meade produced a second *kurreeta* from the Viceroy. This is understood to mean that Sir Richard's appointment is permanent, but the object of his journey to Calcutta, where he will remain only a few days, has not yet transpired. He was to leave Hyderabad on the 17th. General Wright, Commanding the Contingent, has arrived, and it is understood that he makes Bolarum his head-quarters.

THE *Ceylon Times*:—It may interest those concerned in the culture of tea in Ceylon to know that a gentleman from Badulla sending a packet of our own tea, the other day, to an experienced Anglo Indian spending a short time in the Colony, who has a knowledge of the plant, Indian and China product, has received a gratifying letter from him in which he says:—"Allow me to thank you very much for the tea. I used it this morning, and think it quite equal to the Assam tea. It is very good, and has a nice flowery flavour."

MR. JOHN HENRY OLIVER, an assistant to Messrs. DeBeaux, Chemists, Madras, has been taken into custody at the instance of the Coroner, who has acted on the verdict of the jury, assembled to consider the cause of the death of William Bresnahan who was accidentally poisoned on the 10th instant, by taking a mixture made up at DeBeaux's shop. Mr. Oliver denies having made up the ingredients mentioned in the prescription, but says that he handed the prescription to a Hindoo in the shop who made it up. After hearing the evidence the jury returned a verdict of manslaughter by misadventure against John Henry Oliver, who was then taken into custody.

AN important witness in the Rangoon Conspiracy Case has managed to escape. We learn from the *Rangoon Times* that two of the thirty-one alleged conspirators, Nga Htai and Tha Doon were admitted as Queen's evidence. These men were kept in the Kyoutada station, belonging to Mr. Miller's section under charge of the police, so as to be forthcoming at the time of trial at the Sessions Court. It does not appear that the Magistrate had ordered them to be so detained, but the police took on themselves to do so for the reason above given. One of them, Tha Doon, made his escape on Thursday morning at four o'clock, and has not yet been caught. Policemen and private detectives have been sent out in all directions, by road and river, to trace and, if possible, bring him back.

SINCE the introduction of European manners and amusements among the Singhalese some middle class natives in the low country towns, both men and women, sometimes dance in their private parties, *Cafrinas*, a dance known among the Portuguese and the Dutch; but the higher classes, never. Whatever may be the feelings of the refined Englishman in respect to this want of polished manners among the Singhalese, the time is far distant, the *Ceylon Times* thinks, when a Singhalese gentleman will allow his wife or daughter to join in polka or waltz with strangers even of his own people. Some of the gentry have even an aversion to these dances being witnessed by their female relatives. The dances which the females among the Singhalese perform are the "rope dance," with a whirling of pitchers and flat tom toms, called the Rabeins and brass basins on the tip of the fingers, and moving round and keeping time with singing. The modern Singhalese have borrowed from the Tamils the dance called the "Tewaditchie," or "dancing girl" of the Tamil, in which a good looking boy is dressed like a Tamil girl and made to dance to the music of the Tamil tom-tom, the *Demala hera*, and singing; even this dance is not much patronised by the well-bred Singhalese.

THE following particulars of the determined murder of Mr. Cobie, of the Rangoon Jail, are supplied by a correspondent of the *Indian Daily News*:—"Prisoner Beattie, under life sentence for the murder of the mate of the ship Isle of Wight, had planned to escape soon after receiving his sentence in 1873. And in his attempt was frustrated by the deputy jailor, Mr. Cobie. In consequence of this he vowed vengeance on Cobie, and on prisoners Johnson and Olivero who had on some other occasions told on him for some petty transgressions of jail laws. For 18 months he planned and hatched, procured a knife blade, and prepared a knife handle; then he carried out his purpose on the night of the 6th—the same night that people were at the Masonic Ball. It all happened towards nightfall. The deputy jailor had mustered the men in his ward, and was about to descend into the area, when the accused called out to him, and on his turning round with a "well!" stabbed him to the heart. He then stabbed Johnson, whose bed was near the entrance, ran out, vaulted over the paling into Olivero's ward, and failing to get at him, flung the fatal knife to where the poor-man was standing in the hope of inflicting a mortal wound. The knife, however, fell harmlessly at the feet of his intended victim, and Olivero escaped. Beattie was brought before the Magistrate the next day and the day after. He confesses his crime, but with a reckless air refuses all information as to how he procured his weapon. Of course he was warned by the bench to say nothing that would inculpate him, but he is quite careless of the results of his act, and regrets the escape of two victims. What can have caused one so young, so fair, so gentle looking as he to develop into such a horrifying criminal! Who can say what maddening thoughts have egged him on! Let us hope nought that his keepers have done is to be blamed. I never saw a man whose appearance so much belied such a disposition or temperament. But the trial before the sessions is yet to come off, and he has promised to reveal some curious facts at it."

WE quote the following from the *Amrita Bazar Patrika*. It contains some details of the visit of the Prince to the Zenana. The statements are probably exaggerated:—The *Englishman* is very severe with those who have thought it fit to condemn the action of Babu Jagadananda Mookerjea. Our contemporary considers that the enlightenment of the natives of Bengal is a mere sham, and that Babu Jagadananda deserves praise for his pluck and boldness in taking lead in the matter of social reform and shewing his loyalty to his sovereign. While condemning those who condemned Babu Jagadananda's action, the *Englishman* should have taken the opportunity of correcting some serious mistakes it was persuaded to commit in giving a description of the reception. First of all, there were no distinguished gentlemen waiting to receive the Prince as was given out by our contemporary, the fact being they all stood aloof and did not choose to mingle in the affair. Then it is not true, that the ladies of some of the first families of Calcutta were present on the occasion, the fact being no lady of Calcutta, whether of the first, second or third families of Calcutta being present. He managed to collect some poor relations, and they were palmed off upon the Prince as belonging to the first families of Calcutta. There were about 50 or 60 ladies in all of whom a great many were from Kalighat. Then as to the lead taken by Babu Jagadananda in giving freedom to the ladies of the zenana. But as a matter of fact has he done that? Are the ladies for the gaze of Princes and not of ordinary men? Every sincere reformer has our sympathy, however erroneous or even mischievous his notions of reform may be. But we fear Babu Jagadananda is not for wholesale reform. He, we believe, holds the doctrine that freedom of Hindoo ladies is not always good; is only good when Princes are concerned. Now this sort of reformation is what the people condemn; but we do not choose to follow the question further. We are sorry that His Royal Highness allowed himself to mix in the affair, for to speak the truth frankly, if the action of Babu Jagadanana was silly that of the advisers of His Royal Highness was actually wrong and highly impolitic. Just ponder what was the object of this visit to Babu Jagadananda's house. The Prince assuredly would have never paid a visit to a private individual like the Bâbu if ladies were not concerned. If the Prince simply wanted to see what the Hindoo ladies are like and how they dress and use their jewels, there was the easy means of procuring a few of them from Mechooabazar who could have given him a pretty good idea of what he wanted to see. But this did not satisfy his advisers. They wanted to see the ladies in their native jungles. Some Hindoo gentlemen were asked whether it was possible for the Prince to have a peep at Hindoo zenanas, but it was distinctly given to understand that the matter was not to be thought of. At last the simple-minded Babu was pitched upon and he was made a sacrifice to the Royal curiosity. Now the following questions naturally occur to one's mind. Would the Prince go to Babu Jagadananda's house if ladies were not concerned? Would the Prince feel any curiosity at all to see Hindoo ladies if the freedom of the Hindoo ladies were not a very tender point with the Hindoos? That being so, was it becoming a sovereign to outrage the feelings of his people? Was it dignified on his part to mingle himself in such a silly affair? His Royal Highness has come from a distance of ten thousand miles to pay a visit to his people and to leave an agreeable impression behind. Did it never occur to his advisers that the Prince while enjoying a fun was outraging the feelings of the nation? If the Prince had been only a private individual that would have been a quite different thing, but His Royal Highness is the embodiment of British power and as such is not at liberty to do whatever he pleases. Did it also never occur to the Prince and his advisers that while he was enjoying fun, he was sacrificing the poor man? For we daresay Babu Jagadananda is suffering a great deal and probably there is a great deal of trouble in store for him. Taking all together we must say that the Bhowanipore affair is not at all to the credit of any party concerned. People will talk, and the people are talking whether it is for this that the Prince came to India?

THE CALCUTTA REGATTA.

THE Calcutta Regatta, of which we had a notice on the 3rd instant, seems to have been a decided success. The usual monotony of the "walk over" for the Hooghly Cup was relieved by the presence of the Poona Crew, who, though defeated, were not disgraced. They had only a week's practice before the race, during which time they worked assiduously every afternoon. Their race was the first on the Regatta programme and was started punctually at half-past 2. The two coxswains held a rope which was slung between two barges moored nearly in mid-stream. The signal being given, the Poona boat dashed off at once with a lead of half a length, which at half a mile they had increased to a length. They evidently thought their best chance lay in "cutting down" their better trained opponents, and were rowing a much quicker stroke; but still they were very well together and going strong, so that when three-fourths of the distance had been traversed they looked like winning. But the winning post was one mile and a quarter from the start. The want of training began to tell, and when the Calcutta stroke who, had been rowing with commendable steadiness, spurted, the Poona stroke (although he rowed game to the end) could not answer it, and an exciting race was won on the post by Calcutta whose rudder was in a line with the nose of the Poona boat. The next race was for ships' boats belonging to the R. N., about 3 miles with the tide. The finish was a curious sight, for the first to pass the post was a small four-oared gig from the Osborne, while the second was a huge launch from the Topaze, with 20 oars and 40 men. In the stern she had one man to steer and another to give the time with a magnificent wave of his arm. After this race came one between two scratch eights and another between two scratch fours, stroked by the "Bow" and "Three" of the Poona Boat. The former, guided by the Poona cox, won a good race. The sculling race did not come off as the boats were damaged by the wave from a steam launch which flew madly past the winning post. Notwithstanding this misfortune it was altogether a very pleasant afternoon's sport. We hope the Calcutta Rowing Club will imitate the example set by the Poona men and come and try their fortune at the annual regatta in the rains.

BOMBAY.

MAILS for Aden, Hoodeida, and Jedda, per extra s. s. Mula, will be closed at the General Post Office to-day, the 18th instant, at 1 P. M.

THE Austrian Lloyd's steamer Arethusa was yesterday taken successfully into the Sassoon Dock, where she will unload and take in cargo.

MAILS for Galle, King George's Sound, Adelaide and Melbourne, per extra s. s. Avoca, will be closed at the General Post Office on the 20th instant at 10 A. M.

A PICK-POCKET.—One Rowjee Juggoo was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan for stealing a bag containing annas 10 from the pocket of one Byram Ismadah, and was sentenced to six weeks' hard labour in the House of Correction.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—A noted character, named Deen Mahomed, was yesterday sentenced to six months' hard labour in the House of Correction by Mr. P. Ryan, for stealing a quantity of pepper, the property of one Hajee Tyab Ali.

SENT TO THE REFORMATORY.—A Hindoo lad, named Luximon Mookta, was yesterday ordered by Mr. P. Ryan to be sent to the David Sassoon's Reformatory, for stealing a quantity of dry dates, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company.

ASSAULTS.—One Sewa Essoo was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. P. Ryan for assaulting a woman, named Abbas.—One Khoodia Rama was also fined Rs. 5 by the same Magistrate, for assaulting one Dossabhoy Lemroojee at Dhongree Cooly Street on the day previous.

A WARNING TO HACK BUGGY DRIVERS.—Megjee Kutchra, a hack buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 5, and further was ordered to forfeit his license by Mr. P. Ryan, on being convicted of being drunk while plying his public conveyance for hire.

TRESPASS.—A Hindoo, named Budloo Ragoo, was yesterday fined Rs. 20, or in default sentenced to one month's hard labour in the Common Jail, by Mr. P. Ryan on being found guilty of trespassing without a satisfactory excuse on Government land at Boree Bunder.

A MISSING BOY.—A Mahomedan, named Oomer Sajun Khan, residing at Girgaum, has reported to the Police that his son, aged eight years, left home on Sunday afternoon last, and has not returned since, and further states that he only arrived in Bombay a few days ago. Enquiries are being made by the police.

TORTURING ANIMALS.—Wittoo Balloo, a buggy driver, was yesterday fined Rs. 6 by Mr. Nana Morojee, for torturing his horse.—Mahadoo Rama, also a buggy driver, was fined Rs. 5 yesterday by Mr. P. Ryan at the Fort Police Court, for a similar offence.—Succaram Dongroo and another were also fined Rs. 3 each, by Mr. P. Ryan, for torturing their bullocks.

RUSTOMPOORA CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—This dispensary is conducted at the sole expense of Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai. The following 268 patients were treated during the month of December last:—Male, 65; Parsees, 229; cured, 232. Female. 94; Hindoos, 22; absented 13. Children, 109; Mussalmans, 20; remained, 23. Daily average attendance 8-27.

CONVOCATION OF THE UNIVERSITY.—NOTICE TO THE SENATE.—Fellows of the University who have intimated their intention to be present at the Convocation for conferring degrees are requested to be present in the Library by 5-15 P. M.

NOTICE TO VISITORS.—Visitors are requested to present their cards on entering the University Hall, and to be in their seats by 5-30 P M.

BOMBAY TEMPERANCE LEAGUE.—A meeting of this Society will be held in the General Assembly's Institute, Kalbadavie, at 8 o'clock this evening. The chair will be taken by Brigadier General Gell. It is expected that the proceedings will be of a very interesting character. Several addresses in the interests of temperance will be delivered. The meeting is open to the public, and ladies and gentlemen are cordially invited.

THE BANDSTAND.—We have to acknowledge a further sum of Rs. 5, paid by Mr. C. L. Hardcastle, on account of the fund for conveying the Bands to the Bandstand. The sum required for this purpose is not large, but those who intend to subscribe need not consider that so small a sum can be paid at any time. There is no time so opportune as the present, so we may expect to see the pyramid of little five-rupee wallahs rapidly rising to the required height.

THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the 1-2nd Queen's Royal Regiment will play at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening at 5-30 P. M. the following programme:—

Overture	Mozart	Suppe.
Selection	Reminiscences of	Benedict.
Waltz	Fairy Visions	Coote.
Serenade	Guand tu Chantes	Gounod.
Selection	Lucia-di-Lammermoor	Donizetti.
Quadrille	Promenade	Coote.

The officers of the 2nd Queen's complain of the conduct of a too-enterprizing firm of tailors, haberdashers and providers of costume in general in Bombay who have lately been in the habit of having the programme copied from the daily papers, printed on a card, and on the back emblazoning their own names and calling. This is a use of the programme which is naturally very distasteful to the officers who so kindly allow their Band to play regularly at the Bandstand and should be discontinued.

"GUZERAT MITRA" ON WEDDING PARTIES.—Old fathers and old mothers possessing best estates, and surrounded with every comfort, know not how to dispose of their wealth. This question is easily solved when the marriage of a favourite son or daughter takes place. Weeks before the day of the marriage, guests are invited and entertained with every sort of thing that money can buy. Invitations are sent to Government officers on beautiful cards, and Government officers who are said to be sorely pressed with work attend with their ladies. Editors of newspapers are called away from their responsible duties by the attraction of blazing light, and of a splendid table. Let the host be what he may,—Hindoo, Parsee, or Mussulman, but he must live in a beautiful mansion, and must have many thousands a year. Whatever may be his character, whatever may be his real position in the city, yet if he has only wealth he can call under his roof the proudest officers of Government, civil and political. And English ladies, fair and beautiful to behold, who often treat with silent contempt the men who are born in this land, are not unwilling to lend their presence in return for a rich repast. Now, what do these beautiful cards, beautifully printed contain, and what do they mean? What is written on them? There is not written in the card all that it means, but shall we state its full meaning? Does not the writer say to the person written to that the writer is an humble individual, and that the person written to is a man of rank, honour, and position in society? Further that the man of rank, being a high officer, has always much work to do, that it is known that he cannot go any where and oblige any one without extreme inconvenience, that he cannot even attend meetings which have a high object, that he cannot even take part in important matters that concern the good of many humble and the good of many poor, but that for the sake of the miserable temptation held out in the card, the temptation of a society of fashion, and the temptation of a well-furnished table, it is hoped that the man of rank will agree to accept the invitation. What we have said is nothing more nor less than the truth. No number of newspaper reports, however glowing, can induce us to change our opinion. And we shall not approve what we believe to be evil, although men of rank and state may be attracted by that evil. It is said by a man of the greatest genius that there is nothing good or bad but thinking makes it so. We doubt if thinking will not pronounce the practice bad which we have here condemned.

A PRIVATE letter from Jacobabad, received on Tuesday last, informs us of the sudden death of Mr. Jotesing, head clerk, Moonshee Shewram, and two or three Mahomedans, of the Deputy Collector's Office at Jacobabad. Mr. Bolton was on tour, and having halted at the town of Mabat, near Thungwaree, the men proceeded to quench their thirst in the Canal. Soon after drinking the water they took ill and died. The water must have been stagnant and unfit to drink, but the unfortunate victims perhaps in the absence of good water had to resort to the Canal.—*Sindian.*

THE statement of accounts of the Sind Masonic Association for the six months ending 31st December 1875, shows a satisfactory state of things. The receipts amounted to Rs. 2,838-6-4. The amount disbursed in relief was Rs. 390; Rs 2,070-5-4 are invested in Four per cent Government promissory notes; and there was an available balance in cash of Rs. 375. We must not omit to notice an act of generosity on the part of Mr. Hormusjee Sorabjee Kotharee; that gentleman gained a prize of Rs. 200 in a lottery got up for the benefit of the Association; he very kindly placed the amount at the disposal of the Committee, which, of course, allowed the Association the benefit of it. Another drawer of a prize, though for a smaller amount, acted in a similar liberal spirit to that displayed by Mr. Kotharee. The amount realized by the Lottery was Rs. 1,324-9-6. We observe that the donations and monthly and annual subscriptions received during the six months did not exceed Rs. 203-2-0. There are outstandings due to the Association of Rs. 861. The capital account of the Association shows upwards of Rs. 7,000 to its credit. On the whole, its finances are in a healthy condition, and much of this is due to the efforts of the Committee, the President of which is Mr. Leggett, the Solicitor, who was the originator of the idea which eventually developed into the 'Sind Masonic Association for the Relief of Distressed Widows and Orphans of Freemasons,' which we heartily wish every success.—*Id.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, Captain J. D. Steward, sailed yesterday for Southompton via the Suez Canal, with the English Mails, and the following additional passengers:—For Southampton.—Miss Gulliver, Mr. W. C. Horsley, and Dr. T. H. S. Compigne. For Aden.—Surgeon A. H. C. Dane.

SIR CHARLES FORBES AND COMPANY'S DIAMONDS.

ON Wednesday last three natives—a Mooltanee, a Hindoo, and a Bunia—entered the premises of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. One of them represented himself to the firm as the Raja of Dhond, and the other two as brokers and requested to be shown some diamonds as they would like to purchase some. Packets of diamonds were shown them by one of the officials of the firm, after which they agreed to purchase two of the packets, which were ordered by the man who represented himself as the Raja to be made up again, and that he would place his seal on them, and would return with the amount on the following day to purchase the same. Accordingly the packets were made up and the Raja put his seal on them, after which the three men took their departure (probably for very good reasons never to return.) On the Friday following, finding these parties had not fulfilled their intentions, the seals of the packets were broken open, and to their astonishment two diamonds from one of the packets and one diamond from the other packet was found missing, and which three diamonds were collectively valued at Rs. 1,000. The officials of Sir Charles Forbes and Co. became alarmed, and were at a loss to gain a clue against the arrests of these three men who were perfect strangers to them. Thereupon a Parsee, named Manockjee Muncherjee, of that firm was sent to the Senior Magistrate to procure a warrant for the arrest of these men, which was not granted in consequence of Manockjee not being able to say against whom he wanted the arrest warrants, and was referred by the Magistrate to Mr. Superintendent Smith, of the Fort Division, who made every enquiry but failed to discover any of the miscreants that played the rogue against Sir Charles Forbes and Co.'s firm. The Deputy Commissioner was next consulted, who handed the matter over to the detective officer, Khan Bahadoor Meer Akbar Ali, who, after hearing the whole matter, desired his havildar, Mirza Ahmed, to proceed with the Parsee official of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., to the residences of some of the bad characters, swindlers, &c., that reside near about Mowla Josee Chawl, close by the Portuguese Church at Bhooleshwar. The havildar took the Parsee there, and to his surprise, two of the men were identified by the Parsee—namely, the Hindoo and the Bunia; and it so happened that the whole matter was brought to light. It appears that the three diamonds that were stolen by these men were handed over to a fourth man, also an accomplice of their's, who had just arrived from Poona with the proceeds of the sale of two of the diamonds which he had sold at Poona for Rs. 220, and had brought back the third diamond with him, which diamond was also identified by the Parsee official and the Rs. 220 that he had sold the two diamonds for he gave Rs. 26 to the Hindoo, Rs. 14 to the Bunia and Rs 36 to the Mooltanee; this last man having but left the premises to make certain purchases for himself at the bazaar. The detective police officer arrested the whole of the party, and has proceeded with the fourth accomplice to Poona to recover the two diamonds that was sold there by him.

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY.—VALENTINES sent by the Mail leaving Bombay the 17th January via Southampton, 24th January via Brindisi, will reach England by the 14th February. A CHOICE and VARIED ASSORTMENT can be had at WATSON and COMPANY'S, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

A POSTAL DELIVERY PEON SECRETING POST LETTERS.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, a Hindoo delivery peon of the Postal Department, named Balla Bhewa Powar, who had been arrested under a warrant, was charged with wilfully secreting letters sent by post. The Post Master of Bombay, Mr. C. A. Stuart, prosecuted.

The following information laid by Mr. Stuart on the 21st of December last was read and interpreted in the presence and hearing of the prisoner:—

Mr. C. A. Stuart said—I am Post Master of Bombay, and reside in the General Post Office. One Balla Bhewa Powar was formerly employed as a delivery peon in the service of the Post Office and was dismissed in September last. In the month of June last he was delivery peon attached to the Market Branch Post Office, and his duty was to deliver letters to the residents of Loharchawl and other adjacent localities. Yesterday, at about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, Mr. Constable Ralph came to the Post Office and showed me these letters now before the Court. They are addressed in the vernacular and English languages to parties residing in Loharchawl and other adjacent localities. From information given to me by Nowrojee Merwanjee, the inspector of ward No. 2, I have reason to believe that all these letters were received at the Branch Post Office in Kalbadavie in June last, and that the greater portion of them were delivered to the said Balla Bhewa Powar for distribution to the residents of Loharchawl and other localities. From information given to me by Mr. Constable Ralph, at the time when he brought me these letters, I have reason to believe that these letters were found floating in a well in Dookur Gully in Lahorchawl on Saturday last, at about 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Amongst these letters, there are 205 unopened letters, 43 opened letters, 54 letters without covers, and 24 empty covers.

I charge the said Balla Bhewa Powar with wilfully secreting the aforesaid letters, and I pray that a warrant may issue for his apprehension, and that he may be dealt with according to law.

The prisoner was thereupon identified by Mr. Stuart as the person alluded to in his information, and the case was thereupon adjourned for further hearing to the 19th instant.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the Proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 13th instant:—

Read Government Resolution General Department, dated 24th December, intimating that application will be made to the Government of India for sanction to the loan of Rs. 59,000 to the Municipality for the purpose of providing a supply of Vehar water at Mazagon Bunder for the use of the shipping.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read Government Resolution No. 2, dated 3rd January, refusing to give consent to a sale of land on Mody Bay Imperial Estate to Kesserbai, because she will not submit for approval a plan of the building which she proposes to erect on it.

RESOLUTION.—To be recorded.

Read letter from the Chief Engineer, dated 8th January, stating in reply to an enquiry made, that the existing arrangement, whereby the Municipality allow the Trustees a rebate of Rs. 20,000 per annum on the amount of taxes to be paid under the Port Trust Act, and the Trustees maintain the roads on their property, should be continued for at least another year, as it may be necessary to lay rails along and across some of the roads between the Prince's Dock and Mody Bay.

RESOLUTION.—The existing arrangement with the Municipality may be continued for another year.

Read letter from the Secretary, Bombay Methodist Episcopal Church, applying for a grant of land on the Graving Dock Estate, 200 feet long by 100 feet broad, for the purpose of erecting on it a Church, and asking, in the event of the Trustees not being disposed to grant the land free, on what terms they will lease it for a long period.

Read memorandum by the Chief Engineer, dated 4th January, stating, in reply to an enquiry made, that he cannot report on the subject until the roads across Waree Bunder are settled and made.

RESOLUTION.—The Secretary Bombay Methodist Episcopal Church should be informed that the Trustees cannot give a site gratis. But, as a site on the Graving Dock Estate is not available because the roads across it have not yet been settled, if the Methodist Episcopal Church will select a site on the Santa Cruz property the Trustees will be prepared to consider any offer which may be made to lease it.

Read letter from Messrs. D. Sassoon and Co., dated 15th December, applying for permission for their Dock Master to take vessels to and from the Sassoon Dock and the mooring buoys outside.

Read report by Deputy Conservator, dated 21st December, recommending that the Dock Master in question be allowed to move any vessel from and to Messrs. Sassoon's authorized transporting buoys into and from their dock, and that the same privilege be granted to the P. and O. and B. I. S. N. Companies, their Dock Masters being duly qualified for the purpose. He states that no vessel should be moved without prior notice being given to the Masters Attendant.

RESOLUTION.—Vessels entering or leaving the Sassoon Dock can be moved from and to the present two transporting buoys off the Sassoon Dock, without paying any pilotage or transporting fee, when no pilot is on board.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 13th December, recommending that a shed be erected at the east end of Nicol Bunder for the storage of combustible goods.

Submitted estimate by Chief Engineer of cost of re-erecting part of a shed purchased some time ago from Messrs Stearns, Hobart and Co., amounting to Rs. 4,400; also plan showing the site.

Read recommendation by Bunder's Committee that the erection of the shed be sanctioned.

RESOLUTION.—Sanctioned; to be provided for in the next year's budget.

THE FIRE AT THE HAY STACKS.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE POLICE COURT.

YESTERDAY, at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, the Senior Magistrate, Babajee Bapoo Jadow and Gungaram Hunmunta Kuroskur were charged, No. 1 with committing mischief by fire, and No. 2 with the abetment of the said offence.

Mr. Cleveland (of the firm of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Lee-Warner) appeared to conduct the case for the prosecution, and Mr. Branson, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Mirza Hussain Khan, solicitor, appeared for the defence of the two prisoners.

At the opening of the proceedings, Mr. Cleveland said that this was a case arising from the disastrous fire that occurred about three days ago at the Mallet Bunder, by which a number of stacks of grass to the collective value of Rs. 52,000 was destroyed, and also property belonging to the Port Trust. As regards the second prisoner he was not instructed to proceed against him at present.

Mr. Branson here said it would be well that the second prisoner be discharged as there was no specific charge made out against him that could be substantiated.

The Magistrate said he would see after hearing the evidence or information laid by the prosecution against the prisoners, and he adjourned the proceedings for a quarter of an hour that the information might be prepared. At the resitting of the Court,

Sudasew Succaram was called and examined for the prosecution. He said—I am a grass merchant and reside at Dongree, near Nowrojee Hill. There was lately some grass belonging to me at the Mallet Bunder. On Friday, the 14th instant, one of my stacks of grass, of the value of about Rs. 3,000, was burnt down. I am informed and believe that the grass which was burnt down, and of which my stack formed portion, was set on fire by the prisoner Dhondee Jotee. He was seen by Babajee Bapoo Jadow to set fire to the grass and I charge the said Dhondee Jotee with setting fire to the said grass and thereby committing mischief within the meaning of section 435 of the Indian Penal Code and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

Mr. Branson declined to cross-examine this witness.

Magistrate to Mr. Cleveland—You have no charge to prefer against the second prisoner.

Mr. Cleveland—Not just now, your Worship.

Magistrate—Prisoner No. 2 is discharged.

The case was then proceeded with against the first prisoner only.

Babajee Bapoojee Jadow was called and examined by Mr. Cleveland. He said—I am in the employ of one Luxumon Pandoojee as a grass-seller and reside at new Nagpada. I sell the grass at the Waree Bunder, where the fire was three day's ago. Before the fire took place one stack of hay and some loose bundles of hay belonging to my master were there. I was at the Waree Bunder at 6 o'clock in the morning four days ago. I went direct to my master's stack of hay, and when the fire broke out, I was sitting opposite to the stack of hay at a distance of 15 or 16 paces. This was at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. I saw the prisoner come from the direction of the chowkey. He bent down and looked on the ground. I got up and looked at him. I then saw him light a match and set fire to the loose grass. There was no way for him to get to the large stack. After he applied the match to the loose grass it was in flames. I then pursued the prisoner, who pushed me and began to run away. I raised an alarm and one Abba Vykur seized him as he was running away. The prisoner was running very fast. I could not run very fast as my leg was painful. This man now called into Court is Abba Vykur. (Points to Abbajee Suggajee Vykur who is called into Court). The prisoner gave Abba a push and ran away. One Mooraree then seized the prisoner. This is Mooraree.* (Points to Mooraree Mookunjee who is called into Court). Other persons and a European gentleman, who was sitting in the chowkey, assisted Mooraree in seizing the prisoner. As I was busy collecting hay, I did not notice what was done afterwards. The fire afterwards spread, and the whole of my master's stack of grass was burnt. I have known the prisoner since the last two years. He is in the service of another grass merchant who is called Kuroskur. This is Kuroskur. (Points to Gungaram Hunmunta Kuroskur who is in Court). No grass belonging to Kuroskur was burnt. Some of his grass is at Waree Bunder and some, I believe, at Byculla. I did not see Kuroskur there either before or after the fire.

Mr. Branson reserved the cross-examination of this witness.

At this stage Mr. Branson applied to the Magistrate for an adjournment as to the further hearing of this case, which was granted and the case stands adjourned to Friday, the 21st instant, at 2. P. M.

TERAI HATS.—Just received per S.S. DECCAN, a large supply of Drab Terai Hats for Ladies and Gentlemen. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

[ADVERTISEMENT.]

A BRIDGE OVER THE GODAVARI AT NASIK.

A BRIDGE to connect Nasik with Panchavati is keenly desired by pilgrims and persons visiting the Godavari temples. Communication during part of the year is difficult, dangerous, and sometimes is actually stopped. The undersigned, therefore, with the approval of the Collector of Nasik, Gilbert Elliot, Esquire, has established a subscription list to raise funds for a bridge across the river from a point nearly opposite the Kuppurthala fountain to Naro Shunker's temple.

2. The ghauts and temples which adorn the banks of the Godavari here were constructed by the liberality of the public at immense cost, and the proposed bridge elegantly finished would add much to what is now one of the prettiest places in India. Nasik being a place of high classic renown naturally attracts to it crowds of pilgrims and visitors every year, but as the mythological scenes, as well as most buildings of interest and architectural importance are situated in Panchavati, much hardship and inconvenience to persons crossing the river would be removed by the bridge.

3. The undersigned confidently appeals to the liberality of the whole public of India and invites liberal contributions.

4. Persons subscribing sums enough to cover the expenses of one or more arches of the bridge will, if so disposed, have their names engraved on the arch stones as a memorial of their munificence.

5. All subscriptions should be sent and communications addressed to the undersigned.

6. It is intended also to build the bridge so as to render the water of the river purer than it now is.

C. M. THATTE,
Mamlatdar of Nasik.

THE BHEEL AGENCY.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th January 1876.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 1062, dated 18th March 1875—Forwarding the annual report of the Bheel Agent, Khandesh, for 1873-74.

Letter from the Revenue Commissioner, N. D., No. 5053, dated 23rd December 1875—Forwarding, with his remarks, Captain Probyn's report on the Western Bheel Agency for the past year, together with a letter from the Collector of Khandesh; and expressing a hope that sanction may be given to rewards being granted as before for the destruction of bears.

RESOLUTION.—The financial state of the Bheel Agency is very unsatisfactory. The balance outstanding on account of Tukavi advances on 31st July 1873, amounted to Rs. 25,918. It rose to Rs. 28,890, at the close of the year 1873-74:—

1873-74.

Balance outstanding on 31st July 1873		Rs. 25,918	8	11
Advances during 1873-74		„ 7,337	1	8
		Rs. 33,255	10	7
Deduct—				
Recoveries during 1873-74	Rs. 3,758			
Sum written off as irrecoverable	„ 605			
		4,364	11	7
Balance		Rs. 28,890	15	0

And to Rs. 35,729 at the end of the year 1874-75:—

1874-75.

Balance outstanding on 31st July 1874	Rs. 28 890	15	0
Advances during 1874-75	„ 9,947	11	4
	Rs. 38,838	10	4
Deduct—			
Recoveries during the year	„ 3,109	2	4
Balance	Rs. 35,729	8	4

Including the instalments which became due in 1874-75, Rs. 19,565-1-0 out of the total amount outstanding, and not a little over Rs. 16,000, as stated by the Political Agent, are now overdue, the remainder being the amount of which the payment will be due in future years.

According to the report for 1873-74, the arrears on account of Tukavi are due from 665 families, of whom the rent-free leases of 35 have not yet expired, while the remainder are paying reduced rent on the land held by them. The number of men who have only newly taken to agriculture, and to whom Rs. 5,694 were advanced during 1874-75, is not stated. There are besides five Bheels and fourteen kunbis who have paid up all their advances, and may be considered, since 1873-74, as permanent rent-paying ryots, the assessment paid by them in that year having amounted to Rs. 179.

2. In explanation of the reason of the unfavourable financial results, the Bheel Agent states that the past two seasons have not been even fairly good, the rains having at times been either so scanty or heavy as to almost destroy the crops, either by drought or excessive wet. The current season does not promise much improvement.

3. It is noticed that since the opening of the Agency in 1847, out of advances amounting to Rs. 1,50,427-5-10 Rs. 1,14,042-2-10 have been recovered, and Rs. 1,939-11-5 have only been written off as irrecoverable up to 31st July last. But in addition to the latter the report for 1873-74 contains an application for permission to strike off a sum of Rs. 35-8-0 as irrecoverable, and on a similar application in the subsequent year's report, the Revenue Commissioner, N, D., states he has already ordered Rs. 1,149-4-1 on account of arrears of several years being written off as irrecoverable. The Financial Department to be requested to sanction the writing off of both these sums.

4. In return for this loss, the gain to the country in general has been described by the Political Agent as immense, the Bheels having now become some of the most orderly of the whole population, cultivation having advanced to the very edge of the Satpuras, and the Bheel talukas showing, according to the diaries of the Police, the least crime of all. On the whole, therefore, Government are of opinion that the loss in a financial, has been amply repaid in a political point of view.

6. The question of the relations of the Bheels with their Sowkars as affected by the action of the Civil Courts, and of the final settlement of Forest Rules in regard to the Bheels, as also that of the appointment of a special officer as Assistant Bheel Agent to take charge of the Bheels in the talukas of Shahada, Shirpur and Chopra, are under the consideration of Government.

6. Government are glad to learn that the deportation of Ramshing Wasawa, Chief of Chikli, has had the best effect on the peace of the frontier, and that the young chiefs of Singpur Mewas State who are being educated at the Taloda School are progressing favourably.

7. The proposal for the renewal of rewards for the destruction of bears on the scale, recommended by the Revenue Commissioner, is sanctioned:—

Rs. 12 for a full grown bear.
" 6 for half grown, and
" 3 for cubs.

8. The proposal for the grant of small presents of poshaks to the Mewasi Chiefs when they visit the Bheel Agent's Camp every alternate year, at a cost not exceeding Rs. 300, will be recommended to the Financial Department for sanction.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Chief Secretary to Government.

REPORT OF THE GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE FOR THE YEAR 1875-76.

THE report of the working of this College during the past year 1875-76, which I have the honour to make, will bear comparison with the most successful year of the thirty which have lapsed since the foundation of this institution.

Surgeon Lyon, on 23rd ultimo, returned from the leave to Europe granted him, and resumed charge of the duties of Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence from Dr. Gray, whose health having suffered from the heavy work entailed on him, necessitated his obtaining leave of absence for a period of 2 months to proceed to sea.

On the retirement of Surgeon-Major J. H. Sylvester from the service, *vide* Government Order, No. 662, dated 15th September, 1875. Dr. Maconachie was confirmed in the appointment of Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery and Comparative Anatomy, in which he had been officiating for upwards of 4 years.

The following is a brief summary of the numerical strength of the several classes, and the changes which have taken place:—

1.—*Graduate and Under-graduate Class*, one hundred and sixty-four. Of whom 43 were fresh men, 19 went up for the final examination for the L. M. Degree of the University, and 16 passed. One of the plucked men went to England and returned within 6 months, having in the interval succeeded in passing the examination for the diploma of M. R. C. S., England, and L. R. C. P., Edinburgh. A junior student has left to complete his education in one of the medical colleges in London. Ten students have from one cause or another ceased to attend the College and one has, I regret to state, died. There were thus 135 left on the College Rolls.

2nd.—*Hospital Assistant Class*, one. This young man was a candidate for the Assistant Surgeon's Class, but failed to satisfy the examiners.

3.—*Hospital Apprentices*, fifty-eight. Eleven of whom had recently joined, 29 went up for their final examination, fourteen passed, twenty-nine resigned, two were discharged, one left on sick leave, having twelve only in College.

4.—*Marathi Vernacular Class*, fifty-one. Of these seventeen were native medical pupils, seven of whom passed, one resigned, and one discharged. Of the thirty-four Vernacular pupils, nineteen were new admissions, six out of ten, who presented themselves for the final examination for the grade of Passed Native Medical Pupil, passed, ten were discharged, one left the College, leaving seventeen to prosecute their studies

5.—*Guzerathi Vernacular Class*, nineteen. Five were discharged, three resigned, two left the College, leaving a total of nine pupils only in College.

In accordance with the rules of their service the following Assistant Surgeons presented themselves for examination for promotion, and successfully passed: *viz.* Messrs Nusserwanji Dhunjibhoy, Abdool Kurreem Lookmanji, Succaram Arjoon Ravut, J. F. Gonsalves, and Vishram Ramji Gholey. The three first were promoted from 2nd to 1st Class and the 2 last from 3rd to 2nd Class.

RESULTS THE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER EXAMINATIONS.

M. D. Degree.—Mr. Anna Moreshwar Kunte, B. A., L. M., succeeded in obtaining the above degree. I beg to offer him my congratulations on being the first Doctor of Medicine of the University of Bombay, and trust he may long live to wear the honour, which will be conferred on him at the ensuing Convocation of the University.

L. M. Degree.—Nineteen second students, who had completed the curriculum of study required by the University, presented themselves for examination, and sixteen were found qualified. Six passed in the first Division, and ten in the second.

First Division.—Rustomji Pestonji Bharucha, P. De Conceicao, Kaikhusro Burjorji Cooper, D. G. Dalgado, Manockji Dossabhoy Makuna, and Datto Ganesh Sabnis.

Second Division.—Phirozsha Jamsetji Damnia, Manockji Muncherji Gimi, D. A. Gomes, Dossabhoy Burjorji Kandavala, Bejanji Dadabhai Kapadia, Jamsetji Dinsha Khambatta, Krishnarao Gopal Pathak, J. L. Pinto, Muncherji Sorabji Postwalla, and Manickji Edalji Reporter.

First L. M. Examination—Forty-six junior students presented themselves for their examination, and thirty passed; five in the First Division and twenty-five in the Second Division.

First Division.—Moreshwar Gopal Deshmukh, Chunilal Goverdhandas Gunderia, Narayan Venkatchalum Moodliar, Balabhai Maganlal Nanavati, Kuvarji Kawasji Vaidh.

Second Division.—Heerjibhoy Jamshedji Appu, Phirozsha Behramji Bharucha, Kasinath Krishna Bhende, A. Bocaro, B. Braganza, Ratonji Rastomji Dadina, Thakurdas Kikabhai Dalal, Edulji Manikji Damla. Bomonji Framji Daruwala, J. T. DeLima, Krishnarao Vishvanath Dhurandhur, Hormasji Behramji Doctor, Phirozsha Palonji Doctor, Ramlal Lallubhoy Doctor, Edulji Palonji Frenchman, Damodardas Dharamdas Gandhi, Vishwasrao Balaji Jayaker, Jamshedji Kharshedji Kanga, Govind Venkoji Khote, Jamsetji Framji Kolapoorwala, Burjorji Sorabshaw Munsiff, Sorabji Dosabhai Nadarsha, Ratonbhudra Mambudra Pandit, Eruchsha Framji Sethna, and Ramchunder Gungadhar Talvalker.

Pass Examination of Hospital Apprentices.—The final examination of the above class was held in September last. It was as customary conducted by the Professors presided over by the Principal Fourteen out of twenty-nine candidates were found qualified, viz.:—S. C. Saldanha, C. Underwood, J. Sheppard, A. P. Rodrigues, H. Mulroney, L. Soaries, R. Wagner, A. J. Vaz, J. Judd, J. E. Rozario, M. Dias, J. Munday, C. Hudson, and A. Pringle.

To the first on the list, viz., S. C. Saldanha has been awarded the McLennan Medal. Each successive year this lad has carried off the Medal against all competitors. In his 1st year he gained the Burnes Medal, in his second year, the Arnott Medal, and this year, as just stated, he has won the McLennan Medal. This speaks sufficiently for his ability and industry, and I would add a word in favour of the excellence of his conduct during the 3 years he has been attached to the College. I do not doubt that his after career in the European Subordinate Medical Department will afford as much satisfaction to his official superiors, as his College-career has to me.

Pass Examination of Vernacular Class.—Out of seventeen candidates, thirteen were found qualified for the grade of Passed Native Medical Pupil, viz:—Gunput Babaji, Ramchunder Venkatesh, Wamon Jallo, Gopal Ganesh, Shaik Surfraz, Wassudeo Khanvalkar, Vithal Balwant, Pursuram Sukday, Dewji Mallo, Mahadeo Narayen, Isac Aronji, Chintamon Succaram, and Sadasew Shewram.

The examination was held as usual in September at the close of the Summer Vacation, and was conducted by the teachers. Assistant Surgeons Succaram Arjoon Ravut, Gopal Shewram, Bhicaji Amroot, and Shantaram Vithal, assisted by four Assessors, viz., Messrs. Atmaram Pandurang, Moreshwar Janardhan, Pandurang Gopal, and Anna Moreshwar Kunte.

AWARD OF SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Medical Prize of Rs 250 for proficiency in practical medicine and surgery to Philip De Conceicao.

Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Gold Medal for proficiency in practical medical jurisprudence to Datto Ganesh Subnis.

The McLennan Scholarship of Rs. 25, monthly, with a Silver Prize Medal for proficiency in principles and practice of midwifery to D. A. Gomes.

4th Year Students.—A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 25, monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Clinical Clerk, and in knowledge of practical medicine and pathology to Dinsha D. Mistre.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 25, monthly, for proficiency in conducting the duties of Surgical Dresser, and in knowledge of practical surgery and in surgical anatomy to H. Jarvis.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 25, monthly, for proficiency in the principles and practice of medicine and surgery to J. A. De'Souza.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in midwifery to B. A. De Olivera.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs 15, monthly, for proficiency in medical jurisprudence to V. Dias.

3rd Year Students. A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 20, monthly, for general proficiency to Moreshwar G. Deshmukh.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in anatomy to Chunilal G. Gunderia.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in physiology to Balabhai M. Nanavati.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in materia medica and botany to Narayan V. Moodliar.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in chemistry and practical chemistry to Kuverjee K. Vaidh.

A Reid Scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in comparative anatomy to Camodardas D Gandhi.

2nd Year Students—An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for general proficiency to Rustomjee H. Cama.

An Anderson Scholarship of Rs. 15, monthly, for proficiency in anatomy and practical anatomy to Jamnadas P. Nanavati.

A Farish Scholarship of Rs. 14, monthly, for proficiency in physiology to Gunesh K Garde.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13, monthly, for proficiency in materia medica and botany to Vishnu G. Apte.

A Carnac Scholarship of Rs. 13, monthly, for proficiency in chemistry and practical chemistry to Sorabjee F. Gazdar.

1st Year Students.—Government Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly for general proficiency to Nanabhoy K. Modi.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in anatomy to Dossabhoy A. Chokesee

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in chemistry to M. A. Rozario.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in materia medica to Merwanjee P. Khareghat, B. A.

Government Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, for proficiency in botany to Kaikhusro S. Engineer.

AWARD OF MEDALS.

McLennan Medal to 3rd Year Hospital Apprentice, S. C. Saldanha.

Arnott Medal to 2nd Year Hospital Apprentice, J. R. Machado.

Burnes Medal to 1st Year Hospital Apprentice, W. Hogan.

Marathi Vernacular Class, 2nd Year.—The Jaggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 10, monthly, tenable for 10 months, for general proficiency to Moroo Nilkunt.

The Juggonnath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5, monthly, tenable for 10 months, for proficiency in physiology and materia medica to Harree Bhicaji.

The Juggonath Sunkersett Scholarship of Rs. 5, monthly, tenable for ten months, for proficiency in anatomy and chemistry to Succaram Vishram.

Guzerathi Vernacular Class—The Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Scholarship of Rs. 5, monthly, for proficiency in anatomy to Dhunjee Herrabhoy.

The Museum.—There have been 17 pathological specimens. Dr. Knapp, the Curator, informs me, added to this department. Government have sanctioned the printing of the catalogue, and I trust soon to be able to report its completion.

The Library.—After no inconsiderable labour Dr. Hughes has finished the M.S. of the catalogue, and Government have, I am glad to state, accorded sanction to its being printed. This department, after all old and useless works have been weeded out, comprises upwards of 2,000 volumes, many of them of considerable value. In April last, it was enriched with 116 volumes on various professional subjects, and 37 plates of skin-diseases, bequeathed by the late Dr. McLennan, formerly Physician-General of the Medical Department of this Presidency, who had always taken a lively interest in the affairs of the institution.

Progress of the College—To the already handsome endowment and other funds of the College, amounting to Rupees 1,35,000, there have been added during the year the following donations:—

Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier Readymoney, C.S.I., ever foremost in benevolent enterprise, presented a sum of Rs. 2,045, in aid of the Guzerathi Midwife Class.

A benevolent Parsee gentleman, who does not wish his name to be made public, forwarded to me, on 24th July, a Government note of the value of Rs. 1,000, the interest of which, he desired, should be annually laid out in the purchase of books as a prize to the best Guzerathi Vernacular pupil of this year, the prize to bear the name of Heerjeebhoy Nursingjee.

Mr. Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama in a letter to my address, dated 27th September 1875, stated that the trustees of the "Nusserwanjee Muncherjee Cama Charitable Fund" were prepared to offer a sum of Rs. 60, annually, for the founding of a scholarship in anatomy for the Guzerathi Vernacular Class. The scholarship to bear the name of Mr. Nussorwanjee Muncherjee Cama.

Government were pleased to accept the above handsome donations with the conditions attached to them, and to thank the donors for their liberality.

The busts of Dr. Peet, a former Principal, and of Dr. Ballingall, late Professor of Surgery in the College (both deceased), presented by their old pupils, Graduates of the College and Licentiates of Medicine of the University, have been received and worthily occupy niches in the vestibule of the building.

On 25th October the Entrance Examination of candidates for the Marathi and Guzerathi Vernacular classes was held. After production by the candidates of certificates that they had passed in Standard IV. of the Anglo-Vernacular Schools, they were subjected to a competitive examination conducted by the teachers of the respective classes and superintended by myself, which resulted in twelve candidates being selected for the Marathi, and fifteen for the Guzerathi class.

The standard of the examination has, in order to meet the views of the Medical Department, now been pressed to its utmost limits, if not beyond them, and some years must, I fear, elapse before it will be possible to raise it further unless Government, which is hardly probable, should be disposed to increase the pay of the Hospital Assistant Class, for which branch of the Medical Subordinate Department, these lads are trained.

The records amply bear out the falling off in the number of candidates with the increase in the standard of the examination, in 1873 there were 134 candidates, in 1874 but 49, and this year there were only 24 for 17 vacancies.

The twelve selected candidates for the Marathi Class, and the fifteen for the Guzerathi, raises the total strength of these classes to 29 and 24 respectively.

The Marathi Midwife Class was re-opened on the 3rd instant with 6 pupils. Assistant Surgeon Sakaram Arjoon, L.M., who voluntarily undertakes the teaching of these women, speaks highly of their general intelligence and character.

Four Bania women joined the Guzerathi Midwife Class, but were found so wanting in intelligence and other qualities as to necessitate their being discharged, and the class for the present being broken up. It says little for the Guzerathi-speaking population, that suitable candidates cannot be found more especially when it is remembered that while obtaining a free education in this collateral branch of medicine they are supported by the liberal bounty of Sir Cowasjee Jehanghier.

The following table shows the number of the different classes in the College during the last and current years:—

	1875.	1876.
Graduates and Under-graduates	179	194
Hospital Apprentices	56	30
Hospital Assistant	1	1
Vernacular Classes	72	81
Marathi Midwife Class	0	6
Total	308	312

Last year I incidentally alluded to the desirability of raising the standard qualifying for admission from the Matriculation Examination to matriculated with Latin or the F. A. Examination. My colleagues at a Common-room Meeting, held in August last, came to the resolution that it would be desirable to constitue Matriculation with Latin, the standard for admission. The Director of Public Instruction has pointed out certain objections to the measure, and suggested that the proposal should be altered so as to admit all who matriculated with a classical language, and this modification, it is very probable, will be adopted.

In my last report I also took occasion to observe on the restricted accommodation afforded by the College, and regret to state nothing has been done or proposed to relieve it. This year with the increase in the number of students the inconveniences referred to are not likely to be diminished. I trust shortly to be able to report that steps have been taken to overcome, not an inconvenience only, but that which, if allowed to continue, cannot fail to be detrimental to educational progress.

I beg, in conclusion, to offer my thanks to my colleagues for the large share they have taken in the success of the institution.

W. G. HUNTER, M.D., F. R. C. P.,
Principal.

January 14.

HAND KNIT RIBBED WORSTED KNICKERBOCKER HOSE.—We have an assortment of Knickerbocker Hose in a variety of Colours, including Brown mixed, Heather mixed, Grey, &c Rs. 4-4 to Rs. 4-12 per pair, according to size. WATSON and COMPANY, Church Gate Street and Rampart Row, Bombay.

CALCUTTA COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.

RESOLUTION OF THE BENGAL GOVERNMENT.

READ—

Letter No. 6, dated 7th April 1875, from the Judges of the Calcutta Court of the Small Causes, being their Annual Report on the business of the Court for 1874-75.

Read again—

Their Report for the previous year, and the Government Resolution thereon.

The Lieutenant-Governor remarks with pleasure the punctuality with which, on the present occasion, the Annual Administration Report of the Court of Small Causes in Calcutta has been submitted. Its brevity would seem to indicate that, in the year under review, few matters of general public importance came under the consideration of the Judges. Sir Richard Temple would, however, have been glad had they reviewed more minutely the figured statements submitted by them, and had they brought into prominent relief those results which would seem to point to anything defective in the working of the Court, or to amendments which might be made with advantage in the existing Small Cause Court Acts. These have now been in force for a lengthened period, and have fairly met, His Honor believes, the objects with which they were passed. Much might, however, be done to adapt them to the modern form which the Statute Book has now assumed, and, without admitting the necessity for all the amendments which have at various times been proposed, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that the time has now arrived when advantage might be taken of the experience which has been gained of the working of the several provisions of the existing Acts to recast them entirely, with such alterations as may, on mature deliberation, appear to be advisable. In a late communication the Government of India have held out some hope of this task being undertaken by the Legislative Council.

2. By Act I of 1875, the law relating to distresses for rent, as administered in the Presidency Small Cause Courts, has been consolidated and amended. The power of seizing and selling tiled huts, which the Judges in their report for 1873 74 pointed out that they had ceased to exercise, has not been expressly restored to them, and the number of cases in which recourse has been had to the law continue to decline slightly, the total number of distresses issued having been 335 against 386 in the previous year. The total amount of rent involved in these cases was Rs. 22,266 as against Rs. 26,228.

3. There was, on the other hand, looking to the number of suits instituted, a slight increase in the general business of the Court as compared with the two previous years. The value of the property in dispute has, however, fallen off somewhat, as shown by the following figures:—

	No. of cases instituted.	Value of property in litigation. Rs.
1872-73	34,843	16,23,110
1873-74	34,583	16,11,535
1874-75	34,983	15,70,143

From the information afforded by the tabular statements, the Lieutenant-Governor is not able to draw any inferences as to the character of the prevailing litigation. According to the classification adopted in the returns, the ratio borne by the different classes of cases to the whole would seem to be nearly constant. In suits for goods sold and delivered, and in actions on bills of exchange and promissory notes, some increase is observable. While there has been a considerable decrease in cases of ejectment and for money paid, there has been an increase in the number of suits for the recovery of small tenements,—a class of cases which it is not altogether certain that the legislature intended that the Court should have jurisdiction to try.

4. Classed according to the value of the claim made, the number of suits instituted during the past two years was as follows:—

		1873-74.	1874-75.
Under Rs.	50	28,584	29,063
„ „	100	5,492	5,411
„ „	1,000	480	473
Above „	1,000	27	36

These figures would seem to shew that advantage is taken by the public, but to a very limited extent, of the increased jurisdiction accorded to the Court by Act. XXVI. of 1864. As a mark of confidence in the Judges, however, it is satisfactory to find that there has been an increase in the number of cases exceeding Rs. 1,000 in value, which can be entertained by them only by consent of the parties. How far advantage has been taken of the provisions of the law allowing a reference to the High Court in cases of doubt or difficulty is not stated. In future the number of cases thus referred should be stated in the returns.

5. Of 35,117 cases set down for hearing and disposed of during the year, 12,219 were compromised, 13,582 were non-suited, struck off, or decided *ex parte*, and 9,316 were tried out. Including 7,333 *ex parte* cases, decrees were given in favour of the plaintiff in 12,705 cases in whole, and in 2 622 cases in part. Of cases decided on trial, the decision was in favour of the defendant in 1,322 cases only.

6. As regards process after judgment, it appears that 9,269 writs of execution, and 50 attachments, were issued by the Court. In 3,025 cases the process was executed against the person of the debtor, and in 2,533 cases against his property. Compared with the previous year, a slight decrease is also observable in the resort had to the former process. A decrease is also observable in the number of cases in which copies of judgments and certificates issued for execution out of the jurisdiction of the Court, the number having been 402 against 486 in the previous year.

7. In reviewing the report for 1873 74, the Lieutenant-Governor drew attention to the necessity for caution in the issue of bench warrants for the arrest of defendants before judgment. He observes that there has been an increase of 50 per cent. in the number issued during the year under review, but he trusts that care was taken in each case to ascertain that the issue of such process was fully justifiable. He would again beg the attention of the Judges to this point. In 1,417 cases the issue of second summons was allowed. Considering the amount of business before the Court this number does not appear excessive.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor regrets to observe that the present report, like that for 1873-74, is defective in not shewing in a complete manner, how the work of the Court was distributed among the several Judges. He requests that this omission may be supplied on future occasions.

9. The number of days on which the Court was closed was 105, against 99 in the previous year. The increase is in part due to the interval necessary for the removal of the Court from the old to the new buildings. Sir Richard Temple has recently sanctioned a redistribution of the authorized holidays of the Court with a view to meet the wishes of the Mahomedan community, whereby, in future, seven days will be deducted from the 30 days allowed for the Doorga Poojah vacation, in return for the eight Mahomedan holidays on which the Court will now be closed.

10. Another question which has engaged the attention of Government during the year was the exclusion of unauthorized law agents from the Court. The necessity of excluding a numerous class of law brokers had long pressed itself on the attention of the Court, and decisive steps were taken, on removing to the new buildings, to effect the end desired. Complaints were, however, made to the Lieutenant-Governor of the inconvenience caused by the absence of some agency, inferior to vakeels, for conducting the business of suitors, and the Judges of the Court, who were addressed on the subject, have accordingly intimated their willingness to admit, as an "approved agent," any mookhtear authorized to act in the High Court, or any Court subordinate to it.

11. The financial result of the year has been that, against a net amount credited to Government in the cash account Rs. 2,04,575, there was a total expenditure of Rs. 1,71,254, leaving a balance of Rs. 33,321 to be credited to the general revenues. In future years there will be a further annual saving of nearly Rs. 15,000, representing the rent paid for the old Court house. In the aggregate amount paid into, and paid out of Court on account of decrees there has been a slight diminution, the figure having been Rs. 6,74,158, against Rs. 6,78,884 in the previous year.

12. On the whole, the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Judges in thinking that the report for the year is satisfactory.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

R. L. MANGLES,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta, the 14th June 1875.

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE INDIAN INSTITUTE.

(*Indian Mirror.*)

OUR countrymen care very little as to whether the future Civilians of this country are to receive their education at a college or university, or a private school managed by competent crammers. A solitary native may, and does now and then, try his fortunes at the competitive examinations. But that is not sufficient to arouse in us an abiding interest in the proposed institution. What gives peculiar value and importance to it, is that the Indian Institute is intended to receive young natives who will proceed to prosecute their studies in England. The opinion is painfully gaining ground, that the young natives who return from England do not many of them, prove worthy of the education they have received; and that, more or less, they fail to answer the expectations that are formed of them. Guardians are afraid to send their sons to England unprotected and uncared for, and for the very reason that their expectations in the case of those young men who have returned have been disappointed, they do not like that other young men should go to a foreign land and be spoilt, without the advantage of a wholesome restraint or control. We believe that a strong reaction has taken place in our community against England-going in general, and if there is any reason for it, it must be attributed to the want of a salutary restraint, which, in the case of young men left adrift on the vast and dangerous current of London society, means the total wreck and destruction of principle and character. We must congratulate ourselves on the fact, that up to this moment the conduct of young Indians in England has been on the whole discreet and decent. But we should not count upon a series of mere accidents, or good fortune like this. An institution for young Indians where they may be controlled and taken care of in the same way as they are at home, is a great desideratum; and, considering how closely the interests of India and England are united, it becomes a pressing necessity. If we wish that in future we should have a larger hand in the administration of India, we should not confine our education and training within the four boundaries of this country. A residence in England, in the midst of the wholesome influences of its civilization, is as necessary for one who wishes to work in India as it is necessary for one who wishes to live, to breathe pure air. We are not of those who are for instituting the competitive Civil Service examinations in this country, and excluding the necessity of a residence in England. Such a plan may be convenient to those whose orthodoxy and conservation dread the touch of a mlecha; but we may rest assured that it will not enhance the respect of our European fellow-subjects for us. What is wanted is a thoroughly liberal education imparted on a platform of perfect equality to European as well as to Indian youths. A training conducted on this principle and under the control of England's best and most gifted men will do more to elevate India than a dozen universities at work here. It is because we find in Professor Monier William's scheme something like this, which holds out a benefit, real and tangible to all of us, that we advise our countrymen to come forward and support the movement.

Digitized with financial assistance from Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

[redacted]

WITH deep regret we record to-day the death of an old and very able coadjutor, Mr. J. W. O'Sullivan. To most of the members of the Indian Press, and to many of the leading officials of Government, Mr. O'Sullivan was well known, though personally he was of a most retiring disposition; and before the general public was not a prominent man. Of his life or history but little is known. He was in the army, and fought bravely in the Seikh campaign. Of his earliest connection with the Press of India we have no knowledge; our earliest information on this subject is—that he was editor of the *Phœnix*, a paper published in Calcutta, we believe, in the time of the mutiny, and which was discontinued sometime about 1863. In 1864 the *Indian Daily News* was started, and Mr. O'Sullivan became an occasional, but only occasional, contributor to its columns. Subsequently under the present editor, he became more closely associated with it, and the connection has continued during many years, with occasional interruptions at his own request, and for his own convenience. Thus he edited the *Calcutta Examiner* during the time that we were in England, but rejoined us on the discontinuance of that paper. He frequently represented us at Simla and elsewhere; and for some time edited the *Mofussilite*. But he could not stand the climate of Northern India, and returned willingly to the plains. For a time also he went to Bombay to edit the *Indian Statesman*; but he returned to Calcutta, and resumed his connection with this paper. In an emergency he accepted the editorship of the *Statesman* in Calcutta, always asking to be allowed to undertake these various charges. His connection with the *Statesman* was not of long continuance, and he returned to us, and contributed also, we have reason to believe, to some of the Bombay papers. During the past year, he expressed a desire to remain with us entirely and be at rest; and he was permitted to follow his inclination. About November last he said he had been requested to join the staff of the *Royal Tourist*, and asked to be allowed to do so, which permission was as usual granted. His connection with that paper ceased on the 20th ultimo. In a few days afterward he was laid up with sickness, and none knew of his condition to see or help him: for, as we have said, he did not cultivate society, and lived most retired from European association. However, he felt himself in a serious state, and perhaps for the first time in his life, made known the sufferings he endured. He was removed to the General Hospital about a week ago, where he received the most kind attention of Dr. Mackenzie, but expired yesterday morning about four o'clock, and was interred last evening in the Military Burial Ground at Bhowanipore. During the mutiny he had very early and accurate information of important movements, which was very acceptable to the authorities: and from that time, Mr. O'Sullivan has had more or less the confidence and respect of every Governor-General of India, and was always most cordially treated by Sir John Lawrence. He was a well-informed and conscientious writer, and in his own late humble estimate of himself, he said that though he had "sometimes been a weak man, he had never been an unprincipled one." This estimate those who knew him best will readily confirm, and bear in mind his abilities and respect his sterling qualities; while the memory of his weakness may be permitted to sleep with him in the grave.

(*Englishman.*)

ALL newspaper readers in India will regret to hear the announcement of the death of Mr. J. W. O'Sullivan, which occurred yesterday at the General Hospital. We are not aware whether Mr. O'Sullivan ever had any connection with the Madras papers, but to some of those of Calcutta, Bombay, and up-country, he has been a constant contributor, and has often filled the responsible position of Editor. He first came to this country in the ranks of the old Bengal Army, which has furnished many a genius to India, and raised himself entirely by his own talents and exertions. He had his failings, as who has not, but they were far overbalanced by his good qualities; and by his death the public have lost a tried and valued servant.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS, CALCUTTA.

FIRST DAY.

(*Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Phear.*)

THE QUEEN *vs.* WILLIAM MERCER, *alias* WILLIAMSON MERCER.

THE prisoner was charged with cheating upon two counts—the first by representing to one Mr. Korn, proprietor of the Railway Hotel, that he was employed in the Office of the Controller of Military Accounts, and had salary due to him, out of which he would pay an advance, and by that means induced him to provide him with board and lodging from the 5th to the 11th of December; and on the second with having made a further misrepresentation by representing to the said Mr. Korn that if he presented an order he would give him on the Cashier of the Controller's Office, he would be paid Rs 205, and by that means induced Mr. Korn to supply him with further board and lodging; whereas, in point of fact, the prisoner was not employed in the Controller's Office, nor had he any money to receive from the said Office.

Mr. Kennedy prosecuted.

The prisoner then made his defence as follows:—

My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury,—The charge brought against me by Leopold Korn of the Railway Hotel for cheating in the sum of Rs. 100 I totally refute In the first place, the amount of my bill is incorrect; and, secondly, when I gave the order on the Cashier of the Controller's Office to the Great Eastern Hotel, and subsequently to Mr. Korn, I did so, believing at the time that it would be honoured. The first was not honoured, and I issued another order. This also has not been met, but I insist that I have a right to 200 and odd rupees from the Controller's Office, inasmuch as in August last year, without any notice, I was dismissed for incapacity, which I aver the witness for the prosecution from that Office, nor any one else in it, are able to prove, my education being equal if not superior to their own. It is true, gentlemen, that I absented myself for several days from Office without permission, but then I handed in a certificate of illness from a recognised and competent authority, a medical gentleman in charge of Messrs Smith, Stanistreet & Co.'s business. This was refused, and I was dismissed on the spot. I claim one month's notice or one month's pay; and if I did not do so at the time of my discharge, it was because of my precipitated departure for home on urgent family business. These orders, given one after the other, were not issued with any intention to cheat. Intention, my lord and gentlemen, says the I. P. C., is the gist of all criminal actions, and as I am still under the belief that there is legally due to me 200 and more rupees by the Controller's Office, the act of giving the orders is clear that the same was done only to enter into the amount, so as to pay my debts, and not to cheat as set forth by the prosecutor Leopold Korn and his witness Mr. Alexander Cummings If, on the other hand, gentlemen, as has been advanced by Mr. Whitten, that I was so very incompetent (Mr. Whitten stated nothing of the kind), how is it that only a fortnight after I was in Office my salary was raised by 50 rupees? Were these 50 rupees increase given me for incapacity, or was my dismissal brought about to put in a *prowge*, or a relative of some one in the Office? Then, again, if I have deprived the Great Eastern Hotel, or any other hotel, of the payment of my bills, knowingly and with intent to cheat, would I not naturally have kept away from the hotel, and not have walked in confidently as I did on Friday evening last, to see Mr. Cummings with regard to my bill. Common sense tell us not. Well, what ensued, Mr. Cummings would not listen to anything I had to say, and I was given in charge. The fact also of Korn possessing a set of Bills of Exchange, which I handed him, proves that I had also been otherwise interesting myself about money matters, such, for instance, as the disposal of a draft on my parents. But no one in Calcutta knowing my parents, or perhaps even caring a straw for me, I resolved to write home, and this I did immediately after giving the second order on the Controller's Office, and I now have no doubt but that at an early date I will be able to satisfy my sanguine Israelitish creditor, if not Shylock himself. (Laughter).

Under such circumstances, gentlemen of the jury, I cannot think that you will do otherwise than bring in a verdict of not guilty, for when joined to all that I have said, the fact of all the witnesses at the Magistrate's Court being permitted to be in Court and listen to the evidence of one another, and other little tampering with the witnesses, which I have no doubt did not escape the eye of Mr. Marsden, it is time to set down such evidence as defective, one witness being biassed by what he heard the other one say. Indeed, gentlemen, the time taken up by Mr Hume, the Government Advocate, for the prosecution in the preparation of this case, his manner of handling his witnesses, and his whole concern in the matter, resembled more the conduct of an old Bailey practitioner, than that of a respectable young Advocate I would again respectfully remind you, my lord and gentlemen, that intention, as I said before, is the gist of all criminal actions, and as I am still under the belief that this amount of money can be legally claimed from the Controller's Office, the intention to cheat could never have existed, and my connection with these orders, the subject of this trial, ought to be treated, as is generally done by the public, and dealt with by the tribunals, as innocent. (Laughter)

I now leave this matter in your hands, gentlemen, praying that you will not countenance any such charge against me. My birth, my antecedents, my education, and my previous position in society, all teach me, notwithstanding my present impecunious state, not to descend to such malpractices as those that have been heaped up against my character. Therefore, gentlemen, I anticipate a verdict of not guilty from you, the case before this Honorable Bench not having, even in any degree, a semblance to crime.

His Lordship.—Have you any witnesses?

Prisoner.—I intended to call three witnesses, my lord, I don't know their names.

The jury found the prisoner guilty.

His Lordship, in passing sentence, said—There can be doubt, Mercer, that the verdict the jury have arrived at ntirely a correct verdict, and the statement made by in the course of your defence, show the pride you rself, and possibly with good reason, take of the educa- you have had, and the attainments you have arrived. so, it makes your offence the greater, and although the does not prescribe a severe penalty for an offence the one under which you are charged, under the cir-stances I feel bound to exercise the penalty to the est extent, which is that you suffer rigorous imprison- t for one year.

ARAVILLA COCOA.—Taylor Brothers, Lon-, having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite parison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—ative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power. One trial will es-h it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and thing Refreshment after a late evening.

ARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor thers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, an rsedes every other Cocoa in the Market. Entire solubility, a cate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements utrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For umers of Cocoa, especially Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For her favourable opinions *vide Standard, Morning Post, British ical Journal, &c., &c.*

OMŒPATHIC COCOA.—This original prepara-, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manu-ured by Taylor Brothers, under the ablest homœopathic advice d by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be d to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma nutritious property of the fresh nut.

OLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute out boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by LOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and in tin-lined packets by Storekeepers and others all over the d.

USTARD.—Taylor Brothers celebrated "Chal-e" brand is prepared from the Choicest Seed by a patent ess which prevents fermentation, and at the same time ins the pungency and purity of flavour to a degree which no r process can accomplish. The double superfine quality is ially recommended. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London, Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

IS THE GENTLEMAN.

pondent of the "Madras Mail.")

THERE may be seen, in one of the Bungalow books of a certain Province in Southern India, the following entries made a few months ago.

FIRST.

"A. B. and Mrs. B. 21st and 22nd—Rs. 1-8.

"Remarks—We have had to make room for a Mussulman. I should like an expression of opinion as to whether this is usual or allowable."

Second.

"C. D. Assistant Commissioner—8 A. M. 23rd—about 2 P. M. 23rd, R. 1."

Remarks.—"When I came in this morning, I enquired from the bungalow maty if any gentlemen were occupying the bungalow, he said yes, and at the same time informed me that they were packing up for B———. I waited, and when the maty informed me that a room was vacant, I entered in, thinking I was not in the least putting the last occupants to any inconvenience whatever. I observe the words under-lined in the above remarks. If the bungalow maty has been so foolish as to hurry Mr. B.'s servants, I regret it very much. For my part I never for a moment intended that Mr. B should make room for me; and if Mr. B has been put to any inconvenience or annoyance at all, I beg to apologize. With regard to the latter part of Mr. B.'s remarks, it is not an unusual thing in the B——— and other Districts where I have been, for Native Officers of the——— Commission to sojourn in these bungalows when no other suitable accommodation is to be had, and I am aware of no rule which stands a bar against native gentlemen."

This reply speaks for itself. The present writer is no "White Pandy,"—very much the reverse—but he could not avoid feeling ashamed of his countryman. "We have had to make room for a Mussulman." What does he mean? It must be supposed that the "Christian's" dignity would come between him and his appetite if he happened to be asked to an entertainment by Sir Salar Jung, or by the Khedive. He must be touchy too, for the bungalow in question is a large one, with two distinct sets of apartments, to both of which Mr. B. could under no circumstances be entitled; and in like manner, he need not have turned out on the arrival of "the Mussulman," (there being no third party at the bungalow according to the book,) except, indeed, that two feet of wall appears not to have been sufficient protection from such pollution. It is much to be regretted that, in one or two departments in the Province alluded to, there are some men of a certain class, who are not likely to lessen the gulf between rulers and ruled. Who can calculate the amount of mischief caused by even one remark of the above description. The palpable discourtesy of the above remark is too bad. It would also appear that some one made a mistake as to dates for Mr. B. left on the "22nd" whereas "the Mussulman" only came on the 23rd. Perhaps Mr. B. didn't count the day on which he was dispossessed, in which case the bungalow's account is the sufferer by Rs. 1-8! Mr. B. returned to the bungalow about a week subsequently, but retracted nothing, nor offered any amends although he must have seen C. D's reply.

EUROPEAN AND OTHER EXTRACTS

THE STRANGER IN PARIS.

(*Pall Mall Budget.*)

M. D'ARNOUX (whose pseudonym of "Bertall" is a kind of anagram of Albert, one of his Christian names) is perhaps not so well known on this side of the Channel as he deserves to be. The drollery of Cham's sketches may be allowed to be inimitable; but Bertall's with scarcely less humour, have more finish, and approach to that serious and gay study of physiognomy which is the ideal of caricature. He has lately published a book ("La Vie hors de Chez Soi") which is very amusing, though a small part of it (and a large part of the caricatures) might seem out of place on the table of a drawing-room in London. But the wit and humour never fail, and they are ballasted with much excellent advice, which is none the less sound for the form under which it is delivered. The chapter headed "Guide to Strangers in Paris" may be especially recommended, being as minute in its statistics as the excellent volume of M. Conti. The stranger's first duty observes Bertall, on his arrival in Paris, is to make a conscientious examination of the state of his purse. If he has but five francs a day to spend, he will do well not to put up at the Grand Hotel, the Hotel du Louvre, Bristol, or du Rhin, or the Hotel Meurice, or the Hotel Mirabeau, or du Helder, or de Castille. He is rather counselled to seek out one of those modest houses of entertainment in the neighbourhood of the railway stations which display but the faint light of an economized supply of gas. There he may live and be merry, after a fashion. For a bedroom and attendance he need pay no more than 2 f.; for breakfast, consisting of two dishes, "a dessert," half a bottle of wine, and bread, "at discretion." 80 centimes; for dinner, which will be the same as breakfast, with the addition of soup, and perhaps one more dish, 1f. 25 c.; for a cup of coffee and a petit verre, "pour avoir la tete libre et le cœur gai," 40 centimes; for pour boires, 15 c.; for a ride on the top of an omnibus, 15 c.; for a ride back, 15 c.; for unforeseen expenses, 15 c.; total 5f. The wonderful dinners and breakfasts in question are not to be had in the humblest hotel; but the traveller has only to stroll on the Boulevards to meet the French equivalent of a sandwich man, who will hand him the prospectus of an establishment of magnificent promise and tolerably fair performance. It is true that he must not be misled by conventional terms, nor grumble if the "dessert" consists of one crab-apple, or two walnuts, and if the "wine" makes him long very much indeed for a cup of coffee, "to clear the head and lighten the heart." But how, it may be asked, is the man of 5f. a day to amuse himself? If bent on pleasure, he may be advised to bring a somewhat longer purse. Nevertheless he may see gratis what remains of the Tuileries and the Louvre, the ruins of the Hotel de Ville, portions of the Invalides, the Panthson, the Jardin des Plantes, Notre Dame, the Champs Elysees, the Palais-Royal, the Bourse, the Boulevards, and the Bois de Boulogne—to say nothing of the streets of old Paris. The grave-yards, too, are highly interesting, and the early visitor, having repeated to himself the soliloquy in "Hamlet" and Gray's "Elegy" to while away the time, may, if he is not too proud and inclined to be sociable, get a drive back to the centre of the city on a hearse (returning from the funeral), which will cost him nothing at all. Once in the quarters of lying men, he can take refuge from the rain, should the weather prove inclement, in an arcade. Cabs are better avoided, for cabmen are often uncivil, and disputes about money between persons unacquainted with each other's language are apt to be perplexing. In the evening the traveller can listen to the music in the Champs Elysees, taking care not to sit down on any of the chairs nor to call for refreshments, which, indeed, are both dear and bad at the cafes-concerts. Theatres he will shun; for, after all, the moral of the pieces can seldom be considered of the highest kind though should he be strolling on the Boulevards, he need not refuse an offer to come and make part of the *claque*—a piece of luck which may happen to him if he is clad in a suit of decent black, and has a presentable pair of paws to show. Finally, he had better be in bed by midnight.

With the aid of a guide-book, a stout pair of legs, a strong stomach, long sight, and a carriage umbrella the man of five francs may be able to boast in a fortnight of a better acquaintance with Paris than is possessed by most Parisians who go to their desks on week-days and on Sunday to Asnieres or Meudon. If, however, a gentleman is so unfortunate as not to enjoy a clear revenue of five francs a day, he may arrange his expenses thus:—Bed, 20 c.; breakfast, 40 c.; dinner, 80 c.; a bottle of wine, 55 c.: total, 1f. 95c. He should be cautioned that the society is somewhat mixed in hotels which charge only twopence for a night's lodging. Possibly the man of two francs would do well to stay at home.

The "half-purse" Bertall puts at 20 f. a day. With this sum at one's disposal a more varied existence is open to the tourist. He can afford to pay 4 f. for a bedroom and attendance in one of the hotels near the Boulevards, excepting those above mentioned and a few others. A fair breakfast for 2 f. 50 c., and a fair dinner for 4 f. may be had in several of the arcades ("passages") at fixed prices, while at the Bouillons Duval he need scarcely pay so much and obtain equally good food. This will leave him a franc for a cup of coffee and a cigar (say), 3 f. for cabs and omnibuses, 5 f. for a stall at the theatre or some other place of amusement, and half a franc for contingencies. It may be objected that Bertall allows nothing for the first breakfast, as it is generally called in France—that is, the morning cup of coffee or chocolate (drinkable tea or even tea at all is not to be had except in first rate hotels). Sometimes (but more and more rarely) *cafe au lait* is included in the charge for a bedroom. Commonly it is to be had indifferently good, at one franc, including bread and butter.

The man of 20f. a day may, in Bertall's opinion, go once a week to Mabille—as a spectator—returning home on foot in company with a cigar. Persons who have only half a franc a day to devote to a mild narcotization of their faculties and are afraid of cigars, can purchase in any tobacco-shop a box of ten stout-looking "caporal" cigarettes for five pence. These are warranted by the Administration not to contain gunpowder or any of the other ingredients common to British cigarettes. On the contrary, they are wonderfully good—for the price. If you have 30f. a day to spend, says Bertall, you may begin to hover in the neighbourhood of the Grand Hotel, but timidly. The table d'hote dinner there is 6 f., and the breakfast 4 f., wine being included in both charges and at breakfast coffee into the bargain. Three or four year ago the dinners attracted such crowds that the proprietors raised the price to 8f. a head, but it has since been reduced to the original figure. A very modest room will cost, with attendance, 5f. Refreshments and cigars you had better still confine within the limit of a franc, nor spend more than three in the hire of public conveyances. Your stall at the theatre or your expenses for sightseeing had also better remain at the figure of 5 f.; you will then have 5 f. left for contingencies, which is pleasanter than to have but 5d.; the more so as Bertall has not reckoned in this calculation the demands for gratuities which become tolerably frequent when you are perceived to be a man of means. It may be added that English newspapers, indispensable to us islanders, are to be seen in the best cafes, or to be purchased in the kiosks with enormous profit to the retailers. Finally, at the table d'hote, you may cultivate friendships which will be of use to you in after-life; or you may light upon acquaintances who will make use of you. Discretion cannot be too earnestly inculcated.

The best plan of all for persons intending to visit Paris (so concludes Bertall) is to take with them a good round sum in gold and to have an open credit at a respectable banker's. At a cost of £14 a day you may get to learn why the praises of Paris have been so passionately sung by the sect Epicurean and the Stoic severe as well. In riding, visiting, sight-seeing, lounging, and dining the long day of summer or winter can be passed agreeably enough. A horse may be set down as an expense of 20f. per diem; a coupe or a victoria at 30f.; pleasant apartments in a first-rate hotel at 40f.; breakfast at the Cafe Anglais, the Maison d'Or, or Brebant's will cost probably 15f., and dinner 20f.; gloves, 10f.; theatres, 10f.; a nosegay, 20f.; supper 30f.; laundress, 3f. 50 c.; dress, 50f. (on an average of the yearly cost); "l'imprevu," 100f.; total, 348f. 50 c. This sum will be insufficient for purchases of jewellery or for baccarat in the small hours at a club. But for a complete course of studies in the art of living at Paris, Bertall considers the fee would be about 1,000 f. a day. Much might then be learned, due regard being had to economy. Whether the knowledge would be worth the money is an altogether different question.

IDEAL MEN AND WOMEN.

(*Saturday Review.*)

THE part which ideals play in the history of the human race might serve as the subject of a good deal of philosophical reflection to any one who was disposed to spend his time in this sort of agreeable trifling. We do not speak of abstract ideas such as Virtue, Honour, the Liberty of the Press, the British Constitution, or Mrs. Grundy. These are great things. To question their actual existence—though it may not be an external and tangible one—we shall always hold to the last degree profane and reprehensible. But there are some ideals which represent nothing. A man's character is surely something, but the ideal we form of it has very commonly no external existence at all, being only a fanciful generalization from some accidental or misconceived circumstance. And how much more likely is this to be the case when, as our neighbours would say, the man is a woman.

In one of his happiest moments the "Autocrat of the Breakfast-Table" explains how, when any two persons, Thomas and John, are talking together, there are really six individualities engaged in the conversation—to wit, the real John, known only to his Maker, John's ideal John, known only to himself, and Thomas's ideal John, known only to Thomas; and so following for the three Thomases. The thought becomes somewhat appalling when we reflect that not only does Thomas's ideal John become exchanged for Robert's or Harry's when one of the interlocutors is changed, but that John's ideal John itself is not a constant individuality, but is probably indefinitely altered to suit John's idea of Thomas's (or Robert's or Harry's) ideal John. In other words, that few persons act habitually up to the same ideal of themselves, but are always affected more or less by the idea they have of the relation in which they stand to their particular present neighbour. And there are many other things besides the opinions of Tom or Harry which are constantly arising to modify John's ideal John. Indeed, if John is only of a sufficiently imaginative nature, his ideal self will be subject to constant, and sometimes to the most sudden and violent, changes. Each new novel, if it does not succeed in producing a complete revolution, at least considerably alters his ideal John. According as George Eliot, or Thackeray, or the *Guy Livingstone* class of novels is uppermost in his recollection, he becomes philosophical, or sarcastic, or "through" and a similar influence in the creation of ideal John's is exercised by the stage.

But if there is sure to be confusion between John and Thomas, that is to say, when the two are of the same sex, how are Jenny and Jessamy likely to get on? The fact that two persons of opposite sexes do, as a rule, contrive to pass their lives in tolerable comfort, is certainly surprising when we reflect how difficult, if not impossible, it is within the space of an ordinary lifetime for the "conflicting sexes" to get within a hundred points of a mutual understanding. For the difficulty is in this case further complicated by the pre-existence in the minds of these young persons Jenny and Jessamy, of an "ideal man" and "ideal woman," which only wait to be transformed to a tangible and external object to become as real to the idealists themselves as the sun or as the light of day. This is the most delightful kind of fancy-painting in the world. Could we look into the brains of our fellow-creatures we should find half the lay figures which are so uninteresting in real life converted into the gracefullest of maidens, the most chivalrous of knights, the most poetical and amorous of squires. John's ideal John is not a bad piece of colouring; but sometimes John's ideal Jenny or Jenny's ideal John is a still greater triumph.

A treatise upon ideals in two parts—namely, 1. Man's ideal woman; and, 2. Woman's ideal man—could hardly fail to contain much matter not only instructive to the philosopher, but also in the last degree useful "to persons intending to marry;" and we strongly recommend the idea to the notice of any young aspiring author in search of a subject. Part 2 will of course be the one most interesting to the male reader; and what a vista, when we come to reflect upon it, does it not open out! There is often an attractive *naiveté* about lady novelists which enables us to see more deeply into their views on these subjects than is possible with their male compeers, who are too apt in their character-sketches to allow their imaginations to be hampered by impertinent considerations of naturalness and reality. From the lady novelist, therefore, there is much to be gleaned on the subject of ideals. The true specimen of idealism, however, is scarcely to be met with among the lady novelists of our own day. We find the Ideal Man in his perfection in such novels as Miss Burney's and her imitators; for Miss Burney had crowds of imitators who have since been consigned to a complete and happy oblivion. Such ideals as these may well put a man of any modesty to the blush. Can it be possible that these sweet, unsophisticated souls ever expected to find such walking catalogues of virtue among *us*? The thought seems too overwhelming till we observe that the ideals of those days were always noblemen. We have ground for hoping that even then no commoner could have been found to conform to such a standard. We may trust, therefore, that when these delightful authoresses got married the awakening was not so complete, nor the disappointment so bitter, as might have been supposed. However that may be, this type, which we may call the romantic, or romantic chivalrous, ideal, seems to be quite dead amongst us now. Nothing, as far as we can judge, could be more completely out of fashion. This is, however, by no means saying that he may not suddenly turn up again, if not in the same, in a very slightly altered form. For not only does our study of ideals show us that these airy creations have their changes and fashions just as much as coats or bonnets have—indeed is it not this very fact which lends such importance to the study we are recommending?—but we also find that the ideal man changes from age to age with a rapidity and abruptness in no way inferior to the changes in ladies' costumes. Now in men's costume we know that there is a certain traceable order of modification. The evolution of the hat has been treated of by philosophers; but who has ever dared to predict or in any way account for the fashion of the next year's bonnets? All we do know is that we shall be surprised. If very small bonnets are the fashion one year, we may safely swear that very big hats will take their place the next; but to say whether these will be vast in height or length or breadth defies augury. It is just so with the ideal man. Who could have foreseen that when the romantic type began to get tedious Jane Eyre would have arisen with her inimitable, though often imitated, Rochester?

No hero of romance, before or since, has had such a time of it as this great picture of idealized brutality, or has been honoured by one tithe of the number of imitators. His popularity supports Thackeray's theory, that women always adore the husbands who beat them; a doctrine, however, which, in view of the expected legislation touching offences against the person, it were better perhaps not to promulgate too widely. He is still alive and flourishing among us, this iron-jawed hero. Only the other day we met with a gentleman "devouring his meal in complete silence," and only taking notice of those about him to "sternly motion away the mustard-pot"—the mustard, we suppose, not being to his liking. There is no mistaking real greatness. It will out. Whether he be quelling untamed bloodhounds by a glance, or only quelling offending mustard-pots, the true hero stands confessed. In revenge for the iron-jawed style of hero, however, we have the utterly *blasé* and effeminate hero, who seems to be rather a favourite just at present; and heaven only knows what new types our lady novelists may have in store for us. It must be admitted that these violent changes of fashion in the case of the ideal man are a little difficult to account for. It does not seem clear to the eye of reason why all the lady novelists of one generation should have a fancy for uniting themselves with the high-flown, the accomplished, the in fact elegant nobleman who has all those polished virtues which we know are never found in perfection but under a coronet, and why all the ladies of the next generation should be seized with an unaccountable passion for the man with iron jaw and iron muscles who seems ready to knock down the heroine at a moment's notice, and indeed commits towards her every sort of brutality short of personal violence. The reason of this, we say, is not plain to the philosopher, but the fact itself cannot be too strongly impressed on the minds of the ingenious youth of the period. It should provoke them to a much more careful and serious study of women's ideals than they give at present. And the duty is more imperative now-a-days because we have no one writer of fiction, male or female, who forms the ideas of all the young ladies of the period. In former times—in the good old Byronic days, for instance, the days of Lady Blessington, the days of the "Books of Beauty"—the ideal man was not difficult to arrive at. He required almost no making up. A loose collar, long hair, a bend of the shoulders, and the thing was done. But now it is a more difficult matter. The young aspirant has a good many ideals to choose from, and he can scarcely hope without careful study to hit upon the right one. Yet what can be more pathetic than the result of any mistake in this respect? To see, for instance, a young man, naturally of a cheerful and sociable disposition, affecting the character of the stern, iron-willed hero—

Who smiles in such a sort
As if he mocked himself and scorned his spirit
That could be moved to smile at anything—

when the ideal just then in fashion is really the soft voluptuous curly-haired Adonis, of course able "to do anything if he chose," but who happens to choose to spend his time crowned with roses dipped in Burgundy, in the company of nymphs from Brompton or the Dryads of St. John's Wood.

At present our young men prefer to cut out their own ideals on the pattern affected by some contemporary novelist or poet; and it is curious to observe that John's ideal John is in all ages generally remarkable for a most unnatural cast of melancholy. The Dickens-ish jocose ideal had indeed his reign—this was when his Byronic predecessor had at length quitted the stage. But his time was but a short one; fortunately, for he was perhaps the most insufferable of them all. Who holds at this moment the post of favourite and example it were scarcely safe to affirm. Not long since Guy Livingstone was one of the most popular of models. Whether or not it be true that a firm in Birmingham (we will forbear to mention names) realized a considerable sum by the invention of a certain malleable kind of aluminium cup peculiarly suitable to be "crushed in the cold Norman fingers with a look that made me feel sick," &c.—whether this be true we cannot say. But it is certain that in going to such sources as these for his ideal self our John is ill advised. For he can hardly be so simple as to suppose that he deceives any of his male friends when he knows that he does not even deceive himself; while, if he does succeed in deceiving any woman, it is ten to one that he does not represent her ideal man the least bit, so that he is playing a painful and laborious part for the benefit of nobody whatever. Clearly he should first get some sort of guarantee that Jenny cares—the value of a button at the least—for the Norman blood and the cold grey eyes and the rest of it.

The same warning may be addressed to the other sex. Indeed we are able to speak with some slight authority on this side of the question; and we would venture to represent to them that they will not enhance their great natural charms by taking lessons from some of the heroines drawn by novelists of their own sex—those lively heroines of Miss Braddon, or Miss Broughton, or "Ouida," with their easy delightful slang, and, let us use the mild word, unconventionality. On the whole, we should advise Jenny not to form her ideal self after the pattern of these.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,00
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,00

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND
AND THE
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rupees One Lac.

Terms for other Deposits may be obtained on application to the Bank.

Hours of business from 10 A.M. to 3 P.M., and on Saturday's from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

14, Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND | " PARIS,

And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST.

On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 100,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

On Fixed Deposits on Terms which may be learned on application.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Capital Paid up £1,500,000.
Reserved Funds £500,000.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

DEPOSITS of not less than Rs. 500 are received for fixed periods bearing interest at rates which may be ascertained on application.

No interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts.

BILLS are bought and sold on England, Scotland, Ireland, Paris, and on the Branches and Agencies of the Corporation at Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, Yakohama, Mauritius, Port Elizabeth, Melbourne, Sydney and New Zealand.

Circular Notes are also issued for the use of Travellers negociable in all towns of importance throughout the world.

The Corporation effect the purchase and sale of Government Paper, Stocks, Shares, &c., on account of constituents, and undertake the safe custody of the same, drawing the interest and dividends as they fall due.

Office Hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays from 10 to 1.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

BOMBAY.	PENANG.	MANILLA.
CALCUTTA.	SINGAPORE.	SHANGHAI.
AKYAB.	BATAVIA.	HANKOW.
RANGOON.	HONGKONG.	

THE BANK'S AGENCY IN BOMBAY GRANTS DRAFTS ON ITS HEAD OFFICE AND LONDON BANKERS, AS WELL AS ON THE OTHER AGENCIES AND BRANCHES;

NEGOTIATES, AND RECEIVES FOR COLLECTION, BILLS OF EXCHANGE; EFFECTS REMITTANCES IN THE BANK'S OWN DRAFTS, WITHOUT CHARGE FOR COMMISSION; AND CONDUCTS ALL KINDS OF GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY

ARE RECEIVED AT CALL ON TERMS WHICH MAY BE LEARNED ON APPLICATION, AND FOR FIXED PERIODS AS FOLLOWS:—
6 months' notice........... 4 per cent. per annum.
12 Do. .... 5 " "

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

C. J. SHARP, Acting Agent.

FOR SALE.

For Sale at this Office.

THE TRIAL AND DEPOSITION
OF
MULHAR RAO GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

Price—Rs. 3 per Copy.

CONTENTS:

- INTRODUCTION.
- REPORT OF THE BARODA COMMISSION OF 1873.
- PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE COMMISSION OF 1875.
- RESOLUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.
  - Report of the European Commissioners.
  - Opinions of the Native Members of the Commission.
- PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA DEPOSING THE GAEKWAR.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" PRESS

BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH.—This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books; and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette.*

PRICE—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messr Thacker, Vining & Co.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR JANUARY, 1876.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.
With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations in the Time Tables of the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local and Through Trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by Rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

CONTENTS.

Map of India.
Table of Through Routes (and Fares) from Bombay to places in India and abroad.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
Introduction.
Railway Time Tables:—
  Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
  Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, and Bandora, by G. I. P. and B. B. and C. I. Railways.
  Rates for parcels, horses, carriages, &c., by G. I. P. Railway.
  Nizam's State Railway.
  Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway.
  Jubbulpore Extension Railway.
  Holkar State Railway.
  East Indian Railway.
  Rajpootana State Railway.
  Oudh and Rohilkhund Railway.
  Sind, Punjaub and Delhi Railways:—
    Punjaub and Delhi Division.
    Sind Section.
    Through Traffic from Kurrachee to Mooltan, Lahore, and Umritsur.
  Eastern Bengal Railway.
  Calcutta and South Eastern Railway.
  Great Southern of India Railway.
  Madras Railway.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
  P. & O. Co.
  Messageries Maritimes.
  Austrian Lloyds.
  Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
  Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.
  British India Steam Navigation Company.
  Bombay Steam Ferries.
  China Steamers.
  Indus Steam Flotilla.
  Punjaub Steam Flotilla.
  Irrawady Flotilla.
  India General Steam Navigation Company.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency.
Bombay to Central Provinces and Calcutta.
List of Travellers' Bungalows along the Trunk Roads of Western India.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. Provinces and the Punjaub.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Hill Horse Carriage Dak.
Rohilkhund Horse Dak Company.
North-West Dak Company.
Punjaub and North-Western Dak Company.
North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fare for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS:—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co. Hormusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and Messrs Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Bombay	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo)	"Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Roya Family Hotel.

FOR SALE.

INDISPENSABLE TO TOURISTS VISITING BOMBAY.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

Price—Rs. 4; with Indian Postage, Rs. 4-4.

Contents:—

PART I.

- MAP OF BOMBAY.
- MAP OF INDIA.
- ALMANACK, 1875-76.
- GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY OF THE ISLAND
- POPULATION.
- TRADE AND INDUSTRY.
- GOVERNMENT AND REVENUE (IMPERIAL, PROVINCIAL, AND MUNICIPAL).
- DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF BOMBAY AND THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTS OF INTEREST IN AND ABOUT THE CITY.
- DESCRIPTIVE ACCOUNT OF THE PRINCIPAL FESTIVALS HELD IN BOMBAY.
- EXCURSIONS FROM BOMBAY.

PART II.—BOMBAY DIRECTORY.

- OFFICIAL DIRECTORY—
  - CIVIL AND MILITARY.
- MERCANTILE DIRECTORY.
- PROFESSIONAL AND TRADES' DIRECTORY.
- LIST OF PUBLIC OFFICES AND INSTITUTIONS.
- FORT STREET DIRECTORY.
- LIST OF PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN INHABITANTS OF MALABAR HILL, BREACH CANDY, GRANT ROAD, AND BYCULLA.
- FARES FOR SHIGRAMS, BUGGIES, CABS, &c.
- RATES OF BOAT FARES FOR BOMBAY HARBOUR.
- ALPHABETICAL INDEX TO NAMES.

(*London Athenæum, November 27.*)

THROUGH the courtesy of the Editor of the *Bombay Gazette* we have been favoured, by the last mail from India, with an early copy of "Maclean's Guide to Bombay," the publication of which has been hastened to meet the occasion of the Prince of Wales's visit to India. It is the first Guide to Bombay that has been published, and is at once so full and accurate and thoroughly readable, that it is never likely to be superseded. It is modestly called a compilation, but it is essentially an original work, as might be expected from its accomplished and scholarly editor, Mr. J. M. Maclean, the editor also of the *Bombay Gazette*. We cordially recommend it to all our readers who either know Bombay or are about to visit it, and to all who may require such a Guide as a work of reference regarding the most populous and wealthy city of our Eastern Empire.

(*Indian Statesman, Bombay.*)

SELDOM have we seen a great need more efficiently responded to than in the publication of this valuable historical record of a city that may fairly claim a more than usually large share of public interest. It would be difficult to name any place or subject associated with Bombay's rise and progress, or with its present condition, that is left altogether untouched upon; and in these fast times when railways serve to double time and annihilate distance, the hasty but shrewd glances here taken are necessarily condensed to the utmost, but not the less forcibly put forth. Readers of the present day seek to absorb the largest possible amount of what is useful in the shape of information, within the shortest possible space of time, and at the smallest possible expenditure of labour. Herein the patient is well administered to, for a greater extent of research could scarcely have its result compressed into so small a compass. The descriptive portions carry with them a charm of diction worthy the pen of the great "special" we are hoping soon to welcome to Bombay; and they will be found well to repay the reader. Mr Maclean has added a very important contribution to existing literary treasures; and his "Guide to Bombay" will doubtless take its place amongst the standard works of reference.

(*Deccan Herald.*)

WE have found "Maclean's Guide to Bombay" one of the most readable books we have come across for a very long time. The chapter on History and Geography in this volume is most interesting; it is of lasting interest, moreover, and we trust that the book which contains it, will take a permanent place as a "Guide to Bombay." The enterprise of the *Gazette* office has given us a general travellers' *Guide*, and now the head of the office has given the public a most attractive "Guide to Bombay" itself. Mr. Maclean excels in description, and it is very pleasant to go with him through old and almost forgotten paths—brought out into clear light and back to memory by his vivid description of them in this volume. We trust it will be bought up by the crowds of visitors now in Bombay.

(*Poona Observer.*)

SUCH a book was a great *desideratum*, and its having been compiled by so able a hand as its author renders it the most trustworthy work of the kind that could have been desired.

(*Pioneer.*)

THE hope expressed by Mr. J. M. Maclean, in the preface to a Bombay Guide he has just published (at the *Bombay Gazette* Office), that it may take rank as the standard guide to Bombay, is likely to be realized. He has collected, in one handy volume, all that anyone can care to know about the place. A residence of fifteen years, a professional knowledge of everything that goes on in the city, and a careful study of all that has been written about it, have fitted him for the task.

(*Englishman*).

IT may, in reality, claim to be a model of what such a publication should be. It is not only an excellent guide-book in the narrower sense of the term, but it combines with topography a complete Directory, along with detailed accounts of the population, trade and industry, administrative arrangements, and history and geography of Bombay.

(*Indian Daily News.*)

A BOOK which will have a permanent value on account of the information it contains, and its general scope, not only as a guide book, but as a book of reference. It seems to contain something about every thing that a visitor would care to know about, and its table of contents enables the reader to "spot" in an instant the thing he wishes to see.

(*Calcutta Statesman.*)

As a *Guide* to the city the publication is admirable.

(*Civil and Military Gazette.*)

THIS is an excellent and compendious handbook printed and published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press, of modest and portable size, but containing a vast amount of information and giving two excellent maps—one of India shewing the lines of railways, telegraphs and dak routes, and the other of the Island of Bombay constructed and reduced from Colonel Laughton's celebrated survey map. Whatever Mr. Maclean puts his hand to do is sure to be done well, and, although he disclaims for his work any other merit than that it is a careful, and, so far as it goes, an accurate digest of such information as he has been able to collect, it is much more. It is the result of the reading and observation of a clever man who knows how to make the best use of the information he has acquired. Always a pleasant writer, Mr. Maclean will not be found dull even in the pages of a guide book. The work to him seems to have been a labour of love—he does it thoroughly, and in literally cramming the reader with information he is always interesting, never pedantic. He is the pleasantest of companions in and about the island or rather peninsula he writes of, and whose history he gives from the time it was handed over by the Crown to the East India Company "for an annual rent of £10 in gold." Mr. Maclean hopes that his book "will take rank at the standard Guide to Bombay," and this hope, we think, will be realised.

(*Madras Athenaeum.*)

WE have to acknowledge, with thanks, receipt of this very handy and interesting volume, which, as might be expected from the name it bears, is well fitted to take rank, according to its author's hopes, as "the standard Guide to Bombay." It is just the sort of handy book one can carry about anywhere, without inconvenience, as a guide book ought to be, and leaves nothing to be desired in its arrangement, the quantity and quality of the information it contains, the excellence of the typography, or the general get up of the volume. Mr. Maclean has taken great pains to render it complete in every particular, and really he has been thoroughly successful.

Altogether, the "Guide to Bombay" is a book which ought to be in the hands of all who care to know anything of India and to obtain their knowledge in a compendious form. We have spent a very pleasant hour over its pages, and know more about Bombay now than we ever expected to know without a very much greater expenditure of time and trouble; though we have long been familiar with every part of the Island. We expect Mr. Maclean's hopes will speedily be realised. The advent of the Guide is most opportune, and the author's efforts will, no doubt, be rewarded with the success they so richly merit.

FOR SALE,
AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.

RED AND GREEN PRINTING INK,

PRINTER'S VARNISH;

ALSO

SECOND-HAND STEAMER BLOCKS AND SHIP BLOCKS.

Apply at the Manager, *Bombay Gazette* Office, Fort, Bomba

NOTICES.

CONSUMPTION,

INDIGESTION AND WASTING DISEASES. The most approved REMEDIES are

PANCREATIC EMULSION AND PANCREATINE. The Original and Genuine prepared only by SAVORY & MOORE, 143, New Bond-street. London. Sold by them and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well-fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in tin lined packets and in soldered tins—soldered tins, ½ lb. and 1 lb., are always to be preferred for export. Each packet or tin must be labelled thus:—

JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
48, Threadneedle Street, and 170, Piccadilly.
Works—Euston Road and Camden Town, London.
Makers of Epps's Glycerine Jujubes (throat irritation)

LEA & PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

In consequence of spurious imitations of

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

which are calculated to deceive the Public, LEA & PERRINS have adopted

A NEW LABEL,

bearing their Signature,

LEA & PERRINS,

which will be placed on every bottle of

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

After this date, and without which none is genuine.

November, 1874.

*** This does not apply to shipments made prior to the date given.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester Crosse & Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S BOOTS,

POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS.

ELASTIC OR TO BUTTON.

Excellent quality much approved		18s. 6d.
Very superior		21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality		25s. 0d.
Satinette, or Mock Kid Elastic House Boots 5s. 6d. and		7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels 7s. 0d. and		9s. 0d.
Grey Linen Slippers		3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID, and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Remittances may be made in Government of India notes at the rate of 1s. 11d. per Rupee.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

THE Public are CAUTIONED against the unfounded statement frequently made, "that the composition of CHLORODYNE is known to Chemists and the Medical Profession." The fact is, CHLORODYNE was Discovered and Invented by Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE (ex Army Medical Staff), and so named by him, and it has baffled all attempts at analysis by the first Chemists of the day. The method and secret of the preparation have never been published. It is obvious, therefore, that anything sold under the name, save Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, is a spurious imitation.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the Inventor of CHLORODYNE.

REMEDIAL [illegible] AND ACTION.

This invaluable remedy prod[illegible]ces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restor[illegible]he deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the [illegible]ecretions of the body, without creating any of those unple[illegible]t results attending the use of opium. Old and young may [illegible]e it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL OPINIONS.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians, and J. T. Davenport, that he had received information to the effect that the ONLY remedy of any service in Cholera was CHLORODYNE.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay.—"CHLORODYNE is almost valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after 18 months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Dr. Lowe, Medical Missionary in India, reports (Dec., 1865) that in nearly every case of Cholera in which Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE was administered, the patient recovered.

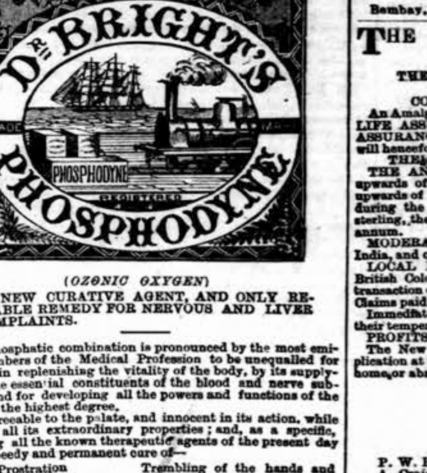
Extract from *Medical Times*, Jan. 12, 1866.—"CHLORODYNE is prescribed by scores of orthodox medical practitioners. Of course it would not thus be singularly popular did it not supply a want and fill a place."

CAUTION.—None genuine without the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

SOLE MANUFACTURER.—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, GREAT RUSSELL ST., BLOOMSBURY, LONDON.

Sold in Bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.

Protected by Royal Letters Patent,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(*OZONIC OXYGEN*)

THE NEW CURATIVE AGENT, AND ONLY RELIABLE REMEDY FOR NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THIS Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and, as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration
Liver Complaints
Palpitation of the Heart
Dizziness
Noises in the Head and Ears
Loss of Energy and Appetite
Hypochondria
Female Complaints
General Debility
Indigestion
Flatulence
Incapacity for Study or business
Sick Headache
Lassitude
Shortness of Breadth
Trembling of the hands and limbs
Impaired Nutrition
Mental and Physical Depression
Consumption (in its first stages only)
Timidity
Eruptions of the Skin
Impaired Sight and Memory
Nervous Fancies
Impoverished Blood
Nervous Debility in all its Stages
Premature Decline

and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

IS SOLD ONLY

IN CASES at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

CAUTION.—The large and increasing demand for Dr Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR—

Bombay Presidency, Messrs D. S. KEMP & Co., Bombay.
Madras " BARRIE & Co., Madras.
" (sold by) SCOTT, MASCURINE & Co., Madras.
Bengal " SMITH, STAINSTREET & Co., Calcutta.
" BATHGATE & Co.,
Export Agents, NORTON WATNELL & Co., 107, Southwark Street, London.

INSURANCES.

UNION MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.
PAID UP—£2,03,200.
RESERVE—£100,000.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to accept RISKS for the Union Marine Insurance Company, Limited, on most favourable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.
Bombay, 7th January 1876. Agents

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON

ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling-houses, and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

SCOTTISH FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Undersigned as AGENTS for the above Company are prepared to issue POLICIES of INSURANCE on Warehouses, Mills, Merchandise and other Property in Bombay and the neighbourhood on FAVOURABLE TERMS.

C. MACDONALD & Co.

Victoria Buildings, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

INCORPORATED BY ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CAPITAL Rs. 6,000,000 REVENUE Rs. 1,700,000.
EXISTING ASSURANCES OVER Rs. 44,925,620.
INVESTED FUNDS, EXCLUSIVE OF THE VALUE OF SUMS REASSURED Rs. 6,500,000.

The Undersigned are empowered to grant Assurances on First class Lives. Rates and other particulars may be obtained upon application to

Calcutta—GRINDLAY & Co.
Bombay—GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
Agents City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	10,000,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (and re-insurances.) CAPITAL ...... "	9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	3,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	2,000,000
MARINE INSURANCE.	
THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ......Rs.	2,000,000
THE REINISH WESTPHALIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL "	3,000,000
THE CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	4,500,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL ...... "	2,000,000

For FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY, FOR BOTH FIRE AND LIFE

AUTHORISED CAPITAL—£2,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL—£1,798,300

CHAIRMAN:
BERNARD HALL, Esq.
ACTUARY AND GENERAL MANAGER
J. MONCRIEFF WILSON, Esq.
SUB-MANAGER:
T. WALTON THOMSON, Esq.

In point of security the Queen Policies are unsurpassed.

Rates of Premium will be found as moderate as those of other first-class offices, and the undersigned are now prepared to accept risks on even more favourable terms than hitherto.

Property in all parts of the Presidency insured upon favourable terms.

Settlements made with the utmost despatch.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The Queen offers the ordinary security arising out of its Life Accumulation Fund, which now AMOUNTS TO £204,048 BEING 63'9 PER CENT. OF THE ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS RECEIVED ON EVERY POLICY THEN IN EXISTENCE. IN ADDITION IT POSSESSED

A General Reserve amounting to £130,000, being considerably more than sufficient to provide for all running Fire risks.

IT WILL THUS BE SEEN THAT IN POINT OF SECURITY QUEEN POLICIES ARE UNSURPASSED.

THE COMPANY HAS PAID.
IN SATISFACTION OF CLAIMS, £1,348,314.

Under late arrangements, Policies are issued by this Company with special advantages on Civil and Military Lives: full particulars regarding which will be supplied, on application, by

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

FUNDS NOW AMOUNT TO 2,957,174, WHICH IS INVESTED IN THE BEST SECURITIES AND ESTIMATED TO PRODUCE 3,148,283.

A Reversionary Bonus of 7½ per cent. for the Quinquennial period ending 31st Oct. 1874, has just been declared.

FIRE BRANCH.

Fire Premiums for	1852	£76,925
Do.	1862	£800,690
Do.	1872	£816,388

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in BOMBAY and MOFUSSIL continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. Detached Bungalows and Household Furniture, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, insured on very favourable terms; coals on the bunders also covered

LIFE BRANCH.

Total Accumulated Funds......£ 1,853,011.

The Undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR CIVILIANS TO ASSURE Rs. 1,000.

AGE NEXT BIRTHDAY.	FOR THE WHOLE TERM OF LIFE.		FOR A LIMITED NUMBER OF YEARS.	
	With Profits.	Without Profits.	One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	38 7	30 0	21 1	22 0
25	41 6	32 13	23 2	24 10
30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	28 10	29 10

The reduction of premiums to European rates begins from the date at which the assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said for Europe.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, Dec. 1875.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Established 1825

With which is now united
THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN ASSURANCES.

An Amalgamation having been formed between the STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and the COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, the business of the United Companies will henceforth be conducted under the title of

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ANNUAL REVENUE of the Standard Company is now upwards of £710,498, and the Accumulated Funds amount to upwards of £4,284,648 sterling. The New Business transacted during the past year amounted to the large sum of £1,110,967 sterling, the corresponding Premiums amounting to £38,533 per annum.

MODERATE RATES charged for residence in the Colonies India, and other places abroad.

LOCAL BOARDS and AGENCIES in India and in all the British Colonies, where every facility will be afforded in the transaction of business, and where Premiums may be received and Claims paid.

Immediate reduction of Premium on return to Europe, of their temperate climate, without Medical Certificate.

PROFITS divided every five years.

The New Colonial and Foreign Prospectus may be had on application at the Chief Offices of the Company, or to the Agents at home or abroad.

WILL. THOS. THOMSON,
Manager and Actuary.
D. CLUNIE GREGOR,
Colonial and Foreign Secretary.

BOMBAY BOARD.

P. W. Robertson, Esq., (Oriental Bank Corporation.)
A. Craigie, Esq., (Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen.)
K. C. MacIver, Esq., (Messrs. Wallace & Co.)
C. E. Bean, Esq., (The London A. & A. Co., Limited.)

MEDICAL ADVISER,
DR. JOHN MACKENZIE.
AGENTS AT BOMBAY,
THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY (LIMITED)

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION,

CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
JONATHAN HOPKINSON, Esq.
WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

DIRECTORS.
CHAIRMAN.—THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
The Rev. Edward Carr, L. L. D.
William Emmens, Esq.
Charles Harrison, Esq.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.
William Lethbridge, Esq.
Richard Nugent, Esq.
William Forbes Skene, W.S., LL.D.
Herbert Taylor, Esq.
William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.

SECRETARY.
STEPHEN HENRY EMMENS, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII., empowering this Institution.

The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.

No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.

Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.

ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.

Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.

FREE POLICIES.

Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.

No extra charge for sea passage.

Reduction to European rates without medical examination.

Premium may be paid annually, half yearly, quarterly or monthly as desired.

Parsees and Armenian lives insured.

For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to

REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

Bombay.

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, JAMES MACKENZIE MACLEAN, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON: Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill, E.C. —PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co. —MADRAS: Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.